The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 175. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

It will be seen, by reference to our special report, that the House of Representatives yesterday refused to grant leave to the Naval Committee for the purpose of making the proposed excursion to the West. Leave may yet be obtained, however.

Late News Items.

During the past three days the National Banks in Chicago have received more than $100,000 in subscriptions to the new 10-40 loan. One of them took in $45,000 in two days. It is believed that very large sums will be invested by the citizens of that place in this security, which will have an excellent tendency towards restricting wild and hazardous speculations in all sorts of things, and keep many men from eventual loss or ruin.

The emigration passing through Des Moines, Iowa, for the plains and peaks of Colorado and Idaho is represented to be greater than at any time since 1860. It is believed that there will be great destitution on the plains this season.

Late news from Idaho represent that great exertions are being made there for the suppression of crime. The Grand Jury of Boise county had returned twelve indictments for murders, sixteen for assaults with intent to kill, and one for manslaughter. A vigilance committee, numbering a thousand men, was making a clean sweep of the villains infesting Beaver Head county. They hung eleven men at Virginia, five at Big Hole, one at Deer Lodge, and seven at Brier Rat.

The Indians on the Snake river are committing ravages. They are armed with rifles and shot guns. The rush of emigration from Oregon and California to Idaho is immense. The Dutch ship Cornelia sailed on the 28th for Hong Kong with $350,000 in treasure. The late rains have been of incalculable benefit to agricultural and mining interests.

The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette* of March 26th says that several new Silver Lead Companies have been formed during the past week. The Granite Valley and Sacramento were organized in Hancock on Tuesday last, on section thirty and two. Assessments have been levied by most of these companies, and the different locations will be thoroughly explored, as soon as the Spring is fairly open.

We are sorry to know that Judge Arora Buttles died suddenly at Gambier, Knox County, Ohio, on Saturday the 2d. For a number of years Judge Buttles was a resident of Cleveland; loved, ardently, by his kindred, and respected highly, by all who knew him. Judge Buttles was, for a number of years, Warden in Trinity Church, and he went in and out before his fellow-men because a consistent Christian. If the Judge had an enemy we know it not, for in all his dealings he was just; in all his thoughts he was charitable; in all his words he was honest.

A new paper mill has been started at Perrysville, Wood county, Ohio, which is manufacturing wrapping-paper out of sorghum stalks, which makes an article resembling straw paper, but much stronger and superior. The demand is so much greater than the supply for this paper, that the works are to be extended, and the manufacture of printing paper commenced.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says: "We hear that Gen. White has received orders to send the new recruits, now at Camp Yates and Camp Butler, to their respective regiments as soon as possible. This will be good news to the recruits."

An order has been received at Columbus, Ohio, from the Secretary of War, commanding all officers and soldiers on detached duty to go to the front by the 15th, and all regiments to return by the 10th of the present month.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company has definitely accepted the tender of Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., to lay the cable in the summer of 1865. In case of success, the net revenue of the company is estimated at £432,000 per year.

Dean Richmond, who is head wire-puller of the Albany regency, says that the Democrats won't nominate McClellan for the Presidency, but will take a man whose name has'nt yet been mentioned in connection with that office.

On the 7th ult. there were one hundred and eighty German soldiers at Liverpool ready to sail for Boston and fight for the Union, and one thousand more were coming. The troops originally volunteered for the Prince of Augustenburg.

Both Houses of the Ohio Legislature have passed an act "to provide more effectually for the defense of the State against invasion." The sum of one million dollars is appropriated to purchase arms, field batteries, camp equippage, etc., to be audited and paid by the Governor of the State; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized to negotiate a loan for the amount designated, issuing therefor registered certificates payable at the Treasury of the State, or at the agency of the State, in the city of New York, at such time and times as they may deem proper, not longer than seven years from the 1st of June, 1864. The certificates are to bear a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and not be subject to any tax or assessment levied under the authority of the State.

The Oldham, (England) *Chronicle*, reports the commencement of an extensive immigration of English female factory hands to the United States. The girls look to better their condition by working in American factories. Two hundred young women left Oldham and its suburbs in one day. They were recruited, so to speak, by an American agent, and took their departure amid the cheers of a multitude, most of whom regretted being left behind, in consequence of their not being up to the physical standard required.

Gov. Bramlette's Visit to Washington.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* refers in most hopeful language to the results of the late visit of Gov. Bramlette to Washington. It says, that the Governor was received by President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton in the most generous and frank manner, that his views were heard with every attention, and that before he left Washington orders had been issued in conformity with the understanding entered into. The *Commonwealth* says:

Nor can we forbear expressing our sense of the additional debt of gratitude which the action of the President and Secretary of War has laid upon the people of Kentucky. In this instance, as in every other, has been shown the utter falsity of the charges which are being made against the Administration, of a will and determination to oppress the people of this State, and to treat with contempt and insult their interests and wishes. President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton have added another, and at this particular time, a crushing proof of the utter baseness of such charges. In the name of the loyal people of Kentucky, we acknowledge their kindness and our gratitude.

Roebuck vs. Kinglake.

The best reply made to Mr. Roebuck's foul language was made by one of the most independent men in the House of Commons, and as able as independent. Mr. Kinglake, author of "Eithen," and that remarkable work, the "History of the war in the Crimea," has hitherto not taken any part in the various discussions on American affairs. He was drawn from his reticency, however, by the billingsgate of Mr. Roecuck, and reproved him thus:

Mr. Kinglake—I rise to endeavor to avert a portion of the evil consequences which may be occasioned by the language which the honorable and learned member for Sheffield has thought fit to apply to the Government at Washington. [Hear, hear.] He has thought it fit and becoming to apply the terms "base," "cowardly," and "corrupt," to that Government, and, in my opinion, the charges of the honorable and learned gentleman do not represent the opinions of this House [cheers]; nor do they represent the opinions of any party, or any faction of a party, in this House [cheers], but they only represent that which, no doubt, the honorable and learned gentleman has a great respect for, viz: the opinions of himself. [Loud laughter.]

I think, however, we shall be able to explain to the people of America, if they are rendered indignant by reading such language, what manner of man it is who has thought fit to use insolent language of this description. [Hear.] They may say and imagine, from seeing the kind of way of expressing himself, and the attention this House is sometimes disposed to give to him, that he is a kind of oracle in this House. I quite agree he so far performs the part of an oracle in this House; and that he does speak with a kind of mystery and a degree of precision which we attribute to the oracles of old, but I have to remind him that there is another quality required in an oracle, and that is that the oracle should be an oracle whom somebody consults. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, I must say that I have been some years in this House, but I never heard of any party, or fraction of a party, or any group of men, who ever went to consult that oracle. [Cheers and laughter.]

We may also ask the people of America, if they are rendered indignant at the honorable and learned gentleman's language, to remember that the same speaker, at the same moment, applied to Earl Russell similar language—Describing that noble Earl's language as the "screamings of a cockatoo," and his anger that of "a scolding woman." [Hear, Hear.] These were the images by which the honorable and learned gentleman has thought fit to convey his impressions of Earl Russell, and I think we may express our hope that the American people will be as indifferent to the language which the honorable and learned gentleman has applied to the Government at Washington, as I am well assured Earl Russell will be when he hears he has been vilipended by the honorable and learned gentleman. [Hear, hear.]

This is as pretty a specimen of contemptuous sarcasm as has been spoken in any public assembly for some time, and few will say that Mr. Roebuck did not richly deserve it to the pilest.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Speech of Reverdy Johnson.

THE TAX BILL.

The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Leave of Absence Refused to Naval Committee.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The Quota of Pennsylvania.

DIFFICULTY IN ASCERTAINING IT.

United States Collectors and Assessors Take Notice.

Movements of General Grant.

Exchange of Prisoners Nearly Agreed On.

The Monroe Doctrine Re-Affirmed.

Generals to be Mustered Out.

Gen. Wm. F. Smith to have Command of an Important Command.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1864.

Great Speech of Reverdy Johnson.

Reverdy Johnson to-day delivered decidedly the ablest speech of the session on the proposed amendment of the Constitution; it was spoken without notes, and some portions were of a highly impressive character. It occupied two hours and a half. He supported the proposed amendments by every consideration applicable to peace or war, and showed, by quotations from Senate debates of 1847, that he (Johnson) held the same views then that he held now, and that he had predicted to Mr. Calhoun a direful end of slavery unless measures were taken for its amelioration and final extinction. At the close, Johnson received marked congratulations of nearly all the Republican Senators.

Vote on Constitutional Amendment.

The proposed amendment bill will be pressed to a vote to-morrow, and will receive the support of five-sixths of the Senators. The slave States are about equally divided. Messrs. Harlem and Hendricks are expected to dodge. Richardson is away. New Jersey and Pennsylvania will each contribute one nay.

The Tax Bill.

The Tax bill will probably not be reported till Monday. It will be amendatory in form, like that of last year, which embraces an item which fixes five per cent. on incomes, instead of three. Malt liquors will not have to pay so much as a dollar and a half per barrel—the figure recommended by the Commissioner of levies. Some additional articles are to be subjected to stamp and other duties, in conformity with Government recommendations. Strenuous efforts are being made to raise the tax on distilled liquors even above the rates heretofore indicated. The belief of some, who have ample materials for judgment, is that the Committee is disposed to lay a heavier tax than that of the subcommittee, and Congress will favor them to lay it still heavier, being fully persuaded that the country is ready to pay all that its Representatives may deem necessary for revenue.

The Quota of Pennsylvania.

The Provost Marshal General finds it very difficult to compute the quotas and credits of Pennsylvania, owing to discrepencies between the returns of local Provost Marshals and the claims of the State Government.

Furlough of Veterans.

Veterans are still being furloughed from the Army of the Potomac.

Minister to Rome to Return.

Minister King apprehends that his health will oblige him to return from Rome to this Government.

Warden of Washington Prison.

The Senate went into executive session at an early hour to-day for the purpose of confirming Robert Bowle, nominated for Warden of the Washington jail, the Secretary of the Interior having urged immediate action. Attorney General Bates' decision, that under the new law there could be no executions of criminals until the appointment of a Warden, was discussed at considerable length, and rather harshly criticized.

Stringent Orders to Collectors and Assessors.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a notice to Collectors and Assessors to the effect that as regards absence from their posts, they are considered as Clerks of the Treasury, and as such not entitled to be away from their respective districts a day without leave.

En-Route for California.

The Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Mr. Downs, starts for California, to-morrow, on special duty in the Pacific States.

Damper on the Naval Committee.

A damper was thrown by the House to-day on the proposed excursion of the Naval Committee to St. Louis. Leave of absence for the purpose was refused, after a spicy lecture on absenteeism by Thadeus Stevens and Van Valkenburgh.

Made Suddenly Sick.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Quicksilver Mining case made several persons here suddenly sick.

Arrival of Major General Sheridan.

Maj. Gen. Sheridan arrived to-night, and immediately reported for duty.

Whisky Tax.

There is additional evidence that the Ways and Means Committee will agree upon a tax on whisky of eighty cents after the 1st of July, and one dollar after the 1st of January, as stated in this correspondence ten days ago. There will be no tax on stock on hand.

Generals to be Mustered Out.

Brig. Gens. Stone, Andrew Porter, Montgomery and Naglee will shortly be mustered out, Stone, Porter and Naglee returning to their places in the regular army.

Gen. W. F. Smith's Command.

Gen. W. F. Smith will have command of the troops in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Gen. Butler remaining as Department commander.

The National Bank Bill.

The section added to the National Bank bill in the Committee of the Whole to-day, by a vote of 59 to 54, is as follows: That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the taxation by States of the capital stock of banks organized under this act the same as property of other corporations for State and municipal purposes, but no State shall impose any tax upon such associations on their capital, circulation, dividends or business at a higher rate of taxation than shall be imposed by such State upon the same amount of monied capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State. After the adoption of this amendment, the bill was reported to the House and ordered to be printed for final action to-morrow. The substitute, of which Mr. Stevens gave notice, differs from the bill in restoring the clauses fixing the interest at a uniform rate, 7 per cent., and striking out the above section.

Movements of Gen Grant.

Gen. Grant has returned rom Fortress-Monroe well pleased with the appearance of things in Gen. Butler's department. He speaks of Gen. Butler's ideas with respect to the prosecution of the war as entirely in harmony with his own. He returns to the Army of the Potomac to-morrow.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The Government is now more nearly in accord with the rebels in regard to exchanges than it has been since they suspended under the original cartel. General Butler and Commissioner Ould, at their recent interview, settled all points of difference but one. Ould agreed to an exchange man for man, upon terms satisfactory to Gen. Butler, but insisted that the agreement should not include officers and soldiers of colored regiments, while Butler insisted that, serving under the same flag, they were entitled to the same treatment as other United States soldiers.

Monroe Doctrine Re-affirmed.

The House unanimously adopted the resolution of Winter Davis, that it does not accord with the policy of this Government to allow a monarchical government to be formed on the ruins of the republic of Mexico, by any European power.

National Bank Bill Amended.

The National bank bill received two important amendments to-day. The first, on motion of Mr. Hooper, dispenses with the present system of designating National Banks by numbers, and allows them to adopt names like State banks. The second, on motion of Mr. Blaine, fixes the rate of interest at seven per cent., where no rate is fixed by State laws, but provides that each bank shall conform to the interest laws of the State where located. Pending the question on Mr. Van Vlenkerburg's motion that the capital stock of National banks may be taxed for State or municipal purposes, it was considered probable by some of the most experienced members that the whole bill will be finally rejected by the House.

FROM HARRISBURG.

General Appropriation Bill Reported.

Bounties to State Institutions.

Senate Passed the House Supplement Bounty Bill.

GOV. CURTIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1864.

Mr. Bigham, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported to-day the General Appropriation bill. There is a deep interest felt in this report, as the friends of the several benevolent and charitable institutions are more or less concerned in the appropriations made for their support. The readers of the *Commercial* will be glad to learn that the State institutions in Western Pennsylvania have been liberally provided for in the recommendations of the Committee.

The items of interest to the citizens of Allegheny county are as follows:

Dixmont Asylum	$42,500
House of Refuge	23,200
Western Penitentiary	13,730
Home of the Friendless	5,000
Passavant's Infirmary	4,000
Mercy Hospital	4,000

The Committee have prepared this bill with the greatest care, and have been industriously engaged in harmonizing all interests, so as to adjust the financial disbursements with due regard alike to the demands of the State and a judicious economy of her resources. The bill will probably pass as it comes from the Committee, with slight changes.

The Senate was engaged on matters of little interest to your section. It passed finally the House Supplement Bounty Bill.

Gov. Curtin has gone to Philadelphia. O.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant Gone to the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Lieut.-Gen. Grant left here to-day for the Army of the Potomac. He was accompanied by Major-General Sheridan, formerly a division commander in the Army of the Cumberland, but now ordered to the cavalry command in the Army of the Potomac.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Election in Jefferson City.

Another Catholic Paper Suppressed.

Military Movements—Cotton.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Mr. Flesh, Conservative, was elected Mayor of Jefferson City yesterday by twenty-five majority over Wagner, radical candidate.

The New York *Vindicator*, sent to the subscribers of the *Metropolitan Record* in this Department, has been promptly suppressed by Gen. Rosecrans.

The 21st Illinois volunteers, Gen. Grant's old regiment, and the 28th Illinois, re-enlisted veterans, arrived to-day, and received an enthusiastic reception.

Receipts of cotton, 360 bales. Sales of 8 bales Missouri at 62c. Other articles unchanged.

WHAT MAXIMILIAN WILL DO.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

A CONTRADICTION.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following paragraph appears in a recent number of the London *Globe*:

"We have reason to believe that, on accepting the crown of Mexico, the Emperor Maximilian will address, from Miramon, a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all the Princes and Powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Amongst the number are the United States of America. Mr. Dayton, the American Minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a representative to Mexico and to receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Dayton has given no intimation of the character thus referred to, and that his Government has not authorized him to give any such.

FROM CINCINNATI.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD EN ROUTE.

He Denies the Statement of General Meade.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Major-General Butterfield passed through here to-day, en route to the Army of the Cumberland.

In conversation with officers here, alluding to dispatches from Washington stating that he had issued orders at Gettysburg without authority, Gen. Butterfield said the statement was false, and that he could not believe Gen. Meade had ever made such a statement.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

BUCKINGHAM'S MAJORITY OVER 5,000.

NEW HAVEN, March 5.—The entire State, except eighteen towns, has been heard from. Buckingham's majority is 5,653. The Union party have six-sevenths of the Senate and three-fourths of the House.

HARTFORD, March 5.—The returns have been received from all but three towns, New Fairfield, Chester and Cosburg. The footings are: Buckingham, 38,445; Seymour, 32,901. Buckingham's majority, 5,511. The Senate stands 18 Union to 3 Democrats, and the House 158 Union to 12 Democrats, thus giving the Union party two-thirds of the Legislature, which secures the amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

SENATE—After the transaction of unimportant morning business, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, endeavored to get up his resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to orders given by him or his subordinates, for the security of places of worship.

Mr. Conness, of California, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to; yeas, 27; nays, 11.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, the Senate at 12.45 o'clock went into executive session on important business.

The doors were again opened at 1:30 p. m., and a colloquy ensued between Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull, on the former's motion of yesterday to postpone the prior order of the joint resolution to amend the constitution, for the purpose of taking up the neval appropriation bill. The Senate refused to postpone, by a vote of 21 to 18.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, then addressed the Senate on the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Johnson said we have heretofore kept four millions of slaves in bondage, and as one of the consequences of that bondage, they had been kept in a state of abject ignorance. This was a thing of which the world's history affords no parallel. Whether this was for weal or woe, the future must decide. The only question for statesmen to consider was whether this measure of emancipation was right, independent of its consequences, if those consequences are such as to render it expedient at this time. There was a period in our history when there was but one opinion about the question of right. The men who fought through the Revolution, and recommended the adoption by the American people of our Constitution, thought that slavery was not only an evil, but an evil of the highest character, which it was the duty of all Christians to remove. The history of those times would bear him out in the assertion that if the men by whom the constitution was framed and the men by whom it was adopted, had anticipated our troubles, they would have provided a constitutional enactment at some unremote period, to revoke the clause permitting slavery. Almost every man of reflection at that time, was satisfied that sooner or later, the country would be involved in trouble on account of it, and they looked with confidence to the time when it should be eradicated. The provisions on the constitution protecting slavery were adopted upon political and material reasons, and not upon grounds of morality or religion, and because they believed it would be difficult to have a Union at all without slavery. Whether they were right or wrong it is impossible to say now. If they had voted to adopt our constitution without the recognition of slavery no one now a spectator of the scenes around us would regret it. He entertained the same opinion of slavery now that he had from the time he first studied the subject of human rights. In advocating this measure he was not departing from his earlier convictions, and would appeal to the constitution itself in justification of the vote he should give for the measure. He would not inquire whether slavery had caused the war. The war was upon us and slavery had produced mischief, and unless the measure now before the Senate should be adopted there could be no permanent peace.

Mr. Johnson at length proceeded to controvert the idea that the abolition of slavery could be accomplished either by direct legislation or the exercise of the war power by the President. He believed the rebels still owe allegiance to the United States, and were to be proceeded against as traitors under the Constitution, and any other idea would be monstrous.

Mr. Davis' amendment, that no negro, or person whose mother or grandmother is or was a negro, shall be a citizen of the United States, or be eligible to any civil or military office, or any place of trust or profit under the United States, was rejected. Yeas 5, nays 33.

Mr. Powell proposed to insert at the end of section 1, the following: That no slave shall be emancipated by this article, unless the owner thereof be first paid the value of the slave or slaves so emancipated; which was rejected, Yeas 2, nays 34.

Mr. Davis submitted an amendment providing for the distribution of the negroes set free under this act, among the Northern States, according to their respective population, which was rejected.

Mr. Saulsbury obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, from the Committee on Post Roads and Canals, reported a bill which he explained as amendatory to the Post Route Act of July, 1862, and providing for the construction of two bridges over the Ohio river, to enable the railroads of Indiana and Illinois to meet the railroads on the banks of the Ohio in Kentucky, and for the security of navigation by directing the bridges to be built from 260 to 300 feet high. The railroads are ready to construct the bridges without cost to the Government.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, in advocating the bill, said that if it had been passed two years ago, the Government would have saved two millions of dollars in the transportation of supplies.

Both the gentlemen spoke of the great military as well as commercial importance of securing the connection.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, unsuccessfully, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was defeated by four votes.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said the bill involved great constitutional principles; therefore, he moved it be referred for consideration to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He was opposed to bridging navigable streams. His section of the country had suffered too much from the bridge at Rock Island. The motion was disagreed to.

The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report the bill increasing the pay of privates.

Mr. Schenck said the Committee had prepared such a bill, but withhold it to see what amount will be raised from the new tariff. He moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs. Agreed to—yeas 76, nays 49.

The House refused to give the Naval Committee ten days' leave to visit the West to inspect sites for a navy yard.

The Committee on the National Bank bill rose and reported the bill as amended to the House.

Mr. Stevens offered a substitute for it similar to the bill amended, but fixing the rate of interest at 7 per cent. and omitting State taxation.

Mr. Steele, of New York, made a speech against the system proposed.

Mr. Stevens acceded to the suggestion of Mr. Brooks, that the amendments made to the bill by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union shall be printed before further action on the subject.

The House at four adjourned.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

BANKS GOING ON SUCCESSFULLY.

FRANKLIN AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE REBELS BEING DRIVEN OUT.

Blockade of the Red River.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Mayor Thomas' majority was over 2,500. The new Council will stand thirteen radicals, seven conservatives. The aggregate vote was about 10,000, one-third less than last spring when the Democrats run a candidate.

Maj. Gen. Pleasanton arrived and reported to Gen. Rosecrans.

A report reached here that the forage train sent out from Batesville, Ark., under command of Capt. Majors, was captured last week by Col. Freman's guerrillas.

Advices from Alexandria, of the 27th, ult., says that the main body of Franklin's army arrived there the day before, meeting with no opposition. The country through which it marched, was deserted of whites and male blacks, they having gone to Texas. The indications are that Banks' army will remain there some time.

The gunboat Bragg, established a blockade at the mouth of Red river, and none but Government steamers are allowed to enter the stream.

The advance column of our forces, under Gen. A. J. Smith, left Alexandria, on the 27th. The gunboats will probably follow.

Gen. Mower captured 17 cannon since reaching Red River.

Vicksburg advices of the 28th ult. say: The screw steamer Alf. Cutting arrived from Alexandria, La.

General Banks is organizing a civil government.

It was expected that Shreveport would fall without resistance. The rebels will be driven from the entire country east of Red River.

A military post has been established at Waterproof.

The Rebel General Harrison's command is reported to be moving towards Shreveport.

There is a report in circulation here that the rebels have taken up their old lines on the Big Black and Yazoo Rivers.

FROM CAIRO.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

ARREST OF STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS.

CAIRO, April 5.—The 47th Indiana and 2d Illinois cavalry, veterans, left for New Orleans to-day. Brig. Gen. Corse, of Iowa, also passed down for the same place.

The captain of the steamer Empire City was arrested to-day and fined one hundred dollars, for unwarrantably taking cotton from the Tennessee river.

The officers of the steamer Ella were arrested for landing their boat on the Kentucky shore, contrary to the late orders.

From New York.

DISTILLERY DESTROYED.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE 10-40 LOAN.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The distillery of J. C. Dayton & Co., Robinson street, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is heavy.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan to-day, at the First National Bank, amounted to $100,000. The Receipts at the Custom House to-day were $383,000, of which $200,600 was in gold certificates.

ALBANY, April 5.—The water will be let into the State canals on the 30th.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1864.

Stocks stronger. Gold closed at $1 68¾. Sterling Exchange firm at 82.

Gold	167½	Clev & Toledo	137
Chicago & R I	123	Chicago & Quincy	45
Cumberland pf'd	86¼	Michigan Cent	140¾
Illinois Central	150¾	Harlem	141½
Mich Southern	115¾	Clev & Pitts	128
N. Y. Central	135¾	Terre Haute & A	86¼
Reading	158¾	Pitts & Ft Wayne	147½
Hudson River	162¾	Chicago & N. W	167½
Canton Co	72½	5-20s	111½
Missouri sixes	72¾	Coupons, 1881	111
Erie Pf. R.	125¼	Quicksilver	84½
Galena & Chicago	157½	7-30s	111½
Pac Mail	134		

CLOSING PRICES 11 P. M.

Market steady.

Chicago & R I	124¼	Do guarantied	153¾
Cumberland pref	86¾	N. Y. Cent	145½
Ill. Cent. Scrip	150¾	Reading	159½
Mich Southern	116	Canton	71½

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.

COTTON—Heavy; sales of 1,200 bales at 75@76c.

FLOUR—Advanced 5c; sales of 1,800 bbls at $6 65@6 78 for State, $7 25@7 35 for Ohio, and $7 40@7 60 for Southern.

WHEAT—Sales 1,000 bush wheat at $1 62@1 65 for Chicago Spring, $1 68@1 70 for Red, and $1 85 for White.

CORN—Quiet; sales of 3,600 bush at $1 29.

PORK—Buoyant; sales of 4,000 bbls at $24.

LARD—Steady at 13@13½c.

WHISKY—Firm; sales of 3,500 bbls at $1 04@1 05.

SUGAR—Buoyant and quiet; New Orleans 17½@21c.

COFFEE—Firm.

NAVAL STORES—Buoyant.

PETROLEUM—Firm; Crude, 33¼c; Refined, in bond, 51@53c; free, 61c.

FREIGHTS—Heavy.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 5.

FLOUR—Steady; sales of 1,000 barrels Ohio extra at $1 25.

WHEAT—Quiet and unchanged.

CORN—Firm; white $1 29; yellow $1 22.

WHISKY—Dull; Ohio $1 04@1 04½.

COFFEE—Very firm; Rio 38@39½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1864.

The weather to-day has been unfair, and business is mostly suspended.

FLOUR—The market is dull, and only 2,000 bls sold at $6 12½ for Superfine, $6 50@6 75 for Extra, and $8@8 75 for fancy lots. There is nothing doing in Rye flour or Cornmeal.

WHEAT—Market quiet; sales 5,000 bush Red at $1 65@1 70; White $1 80@1 90.

RYE—Small sales at $1 30.

CORN—Quiet at $1 21 for Yellow.

OATS—Strictly at 84@88c.

PROVISIONS—Advancing; sales old mess pork at $23 50, and new at $24@24 50.

LARD—Sales at 14@14¼c.

SEEDS—No change.

WHISKY—Advanced; sales of Ohio bbls at $1 07, and drudge at $1 03.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELAHIA, April 5.

Stocks firm:

Penna. 5s	100	Penna. R. R	79
Reading R. R	87¼	Gold	167¾
Long Island	49	Exchange on N. Y	par
Morris Canal	76		

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

SHEETINGS,

COTTON YARN, TWINE, WICK, BATTING, &c. &c.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA. se16

BANNER COTTON MILLS,

PARK, PAINTER & CO.,

Warehouse No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

REMOVED.—On MONDAY the 21st inst. the office of the "EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS CO." Will be removed to No. 410 PENN street, where calls for Omnibuses or Carriages may be left for all trains going East or West.

se19:tf JAMES DAIN & CO.

JAMES IRWIN,

Manufacturer of

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se9

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by B. C. & J. H. SAWYER se12

FROM HARRISBURG.

A Massachusetts Colonel in Trouble—School Directors Empowered to Borrow Money for Bounty Purposes—Freeport and Shenango Valley Railroad and Coal Company—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Allowed to Construct a Branch Railroad—Petitions—The Pittsburgh, Allegheny and New Troy Railway Company—Committee of Ways and Means Ready to Report Appropriation Bill—Death of Capt. Brady, &c. &c.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 4.

The House met, pursuant to adjournment, at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day. Mr. Searight, of Fayette, a very radical Democrat, but personally a clever gentleman, offered a resolution denouncing the conduct of a Massachusetts Colonel, who, while passing through Philadelphia the other day with his regiment, countenanced, if he did not authorize, the cleaning out of a whisky shop, where some of his men became oblivious. The House seemed to entertain the idea that the matter was a question for the Courts, rather than the Legislature, and the resolution was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 33.

Col. Glass, one of the most intelligent and attentive members of our delegation, asked and obtained leave to make a statement, when he read the following bill, moved the suspension of the rules, and had it passed finally:

"Be it enacted, &c., That it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the act to which this is a supplement, that the School Directors of each ward and borough in the Commonwealth are as fully empowered to assess and collect taxes to pay bounties to volunteers, and to issue bonds in payment of the same, as the School Directors of the townships are authorized to do by said act."

This will settle the question which has been raised in the Third and Sixth wards of Pittsburgh, in regard to the legality of the action of the School Directors, if it passes the Senate, which it will do to-night.

Mr. Koonce, of Mercer, moved to take up a bill which had previously passed the Senate, chartering the Freeport and Shenango Valley Railroad and Coal Company. This road, when built, will run from Freeport through Butler and Mercer to a point between Greenville and Clarksville, where it will connect with the Pittsburgh and Erie Road.

On motion of Mr. Searight, of Fayette, "An act authorizing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to construct a branch railroad," was taken up and passed finally.

Petitions being in order, Mr. Herron presented one in reference to vacating a certain road in Indiana township.

Mr. H. also read a bill in place on the same subject.

Mr. Glass a remonstrance against the opening of Butler street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

The prospect now seems to be that we will have Pittsburgh as well gridironed with street railroads as Philadelphia. An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and New Troy Railway Company has been sent to Col. Glass, and will be read in place by him to-morrow. The first section of this bill provides that H. Brady Wilkins, Jno. M. Tiernan, Robert S. Hays, James Park, Jr., A. S. Bell, Richard T. Leech, Joseph S. Brown and David Boreland, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to open books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company hereby incorporated, by the name, style and title of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and New Troy Railway Company, with power to lay out and construct a railway of single or double track, with necessary sidings and switches, from the intervention of Wood and Water street, in the city of Pittsburgh, to Spring Garden, by either or both of the following routes, to-wit: Along Wood street, from its intersection with Water to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Hand street; thence along Hand street and the Hand street bridge, to Anderson street, in the city of Allegheny; thence along Anderson street to Cedar avenue; thence along Cedar avenue to Liberty street; thence along Liberty street to Chestnut street; thence along Chestnut street to the Spring Garden Plank road, thence along the Spring Garden Plank road, to the end of said road, or commencing at the intersection of Wood and Water streets, in the city of Pittsburgh, thence along Wood to Liberty, thence along Hand and the Hand street bridge to Anderson street, in the city of Allegheny, thence along Anderson to Robinson, thence along Robinson street to Hope street, thence along Hope street to either Lacock or Water street, thence along either Lacock or Water street to East Lane, thence along East Lane to Chestnut street, thence along Chestnut to the Spring Garden Plank road, thence along Spring Garden Plank road to the end of said road. There are some fourteen additional sections, giving the details of management, constatution, &c., but I have not time to copy them now. The above will suffice to give you an idea of the contemplated road. An important section, in reference to obtaining the consent of Councils, has been omitted, but will be inserted by Col. Glass before the bill is read.

Mr. Bigham, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, expects to be able to report the Appropriation Bill to-morrow. As I write the committee are busy perfecting its details.

The Senate to-day lost one of its best officers, in the death of Capt. Brady, Librarian of that body. Capt. B. has been an officer of the Senate for sixteen consecutive years, and enjoyed, to an unlimited extent, the confidence of men of all parties. The Senate convened at half-past seven, this evening, when the death of the venerable officer, was announced, and eloquent tributes to his memory were delivered by Messrs. Champney's, Johnson, and Lamberton, when it immediately adjourned. Must defer noticing other matters until to-morrow, as the mail is closing. Yours, truly, O.

LAMPS.

THE ALADDIN LAMP STORE.

WILLIAM M. MURRAY,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,

And Dealer in

LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,

NO. 43 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN & FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh

Book Binding, of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

No. 73 Third st., 2 doors below Market. ja23:1y

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street, and 53 and 55 Hand street

PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oc21:1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

Ohio street, between Chesnut and East lane, de21-1y Allegheny, Pa.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to

53 Fifth street,

The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

A fine assortment of

PIANOS,

on hand, presently, in

No. 51 Fifth street.

J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO., fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED

PIANOS,

The most POWERFUL and ELEGANT toned strument manufactured in the country.

Also, Schomacker & Co. and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos; and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Warranted for 5 years.

WAMELINK & B

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.
Single copy.....3 cents.
Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
54 THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Straight Ahead.

Coming close on the heels of the Union triumph in New Hampshire, the success of the Union State Ticket in Connecticut is but confirmatory testimony of the most positive character, that the people of the North are settled in the determination to *fight the war through*. These results should be regarded in no other light than as showing that the people of the North are ranged on the side of the government and its measures; as a declaration of the purpose to stand by them, and go right ahead and through to the end. These Union victories have no other meaning,—a meaning that a Copperhead can interpret as easily as the man whose loyalty is unconditional.

We are told occasionally that the people are losing confidence, that popular sentiment is undergoing a change. Where is the evidence? Does the majority of Ten Thousand, against less than three thousand last year, show it? Does a corresponding result in New Hampshire show it? Is it seen in the local elections, everywhere almost without an exception resulting not only in the choice of Union candidates, but by overwhelming majorities? Where is the evidence of change or thought of it?

Had the contest in Connecticut been strictly of a party character, one thousand would have been enough, and perhaps all that could have been expected. But as the issue was higher and broader, the majority is correspondingly greater. Ever since the war began, on this issue majorities have been growing larger. The issue will continue to be the same—the Country and the Government; and the Copperheads and the rebels are entitled to look whichever way they please, to the past or the future, for comfort.

THE sincere and prudent supporters of General FREMONT cannot, just at present, do him a greater service than by cutting loose from the *New Nation*, a journal said to have been started in his interest, and that aspires to be recognized as his peculiar champion. Gen. FREMONT has too many substantial qualities and claims to have utterances like the following, which as a specimen, we take from the last number of the paper referred to, spoken in his name:

"Gen. Grant is not a manoeuvrer; he has never learned to manoevrer troops, and his siege of Vicksburg is an obvious proof of this. *He has never fought a battle without being defeated* —witness Shiloh."

No word of comment could be written that would intensify the feeling of reprobation which the above must provoke with all but confessed rebels. *They* know how unmixed is the lie,—indeed nobody knows it so well. No one with the least regard for truth, and that did not add depravity to disloyalty, could have written the words we have quoted.

The following paragraph is printed in close connection with the above:

"Baldy Smith, who disgraced himself by fleeing before a handful of rebel cavalry numbering not one-third, or one-fourth of his force, is promoted to Grant's place on the list of Major Generals in the regular army, and receives a command immediately below that of Lieutenant-General."

"Baldy" is the soubriquet of General WM. F. SMITH, recently promoted. He never commanded a cavalry force of any kind, and never fled before anybody. It was General W. S. SMITH who commanded the cavalry in conjunction with Gen. SHERMAN'S late movement—a fact which the journal in question had not the intelligence to know or the honesty to admit if it did. "BALDY SMITH" was *not* "promoted to GRANT'S place on the list of Major Generals in the regular army," but to a Major Generalcy of Volunteers. He never "disgraced himself" on any occasion. He has *not* received "a command immediately below that of the Lieutenant General," though the only glimmering of truth, honesty or intelligence in the above, is that it was General GRANT'S intention to give to General SMITH such a command, which intention he so far departed from, (as is now understood) as to give him a separate important command on the Peninsula. We have a high appreciation of the strength and qualities of Gen. FREMONT, but even he cannot long survive championship like this.

STATE CHARITY FUND.—The casualties and other things incidental to the war, have so multiplied and enlarged the objects of practical benevolence, that some organized system of bestowment has come to be almost necessary. In New York it is proposed to deal with the subject by legislative enactment; and to this end a bill is in preparation which proposes to tax city railroad companies one tenth of their gross receipts, and to require them to pay that amount into the State Treasury. This sum to be apportioned annually by the legislature; three-fifths to orphan asylums and other charitable institutions in the city of New York, and two-fifths for similar purposes elsewhere. Although the bill will scarcely become a law at the present session, it is eminently suggestive, and out of it, not only in New York, but in other States, practical legislation is likely to grow.

THE division among the Democrats by the defection of the Germans to General FREMONT does not promise to be as great as it at one time did. The Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, which two weeks since caused such a commotion in the Democratic camp by declaring for General FREMONT, soon after returned to its allegiance and supported the regular party nominees at the Charter Election. "It was a duty," it said, "to rally again under the Democratic banner and present a solid front to the enemy." This example and counsel are worthy of imitation by Unionists. While it shows how futile it is to rely on divisions among their opponents, it points out the only path of safety and duty.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.—In our commercial department this morning will be found an interesting account of the rise and progress of the oil business on the Allegheny, and a valuable exhibit of the trade of this port for upward of two years.

Peterson Cheney, who murdered an enrolling officer in Hancock county, Illinois, was shot by a soldier in Jacksonville, who was trying to arrest him. Cheney drew a revolver to resist the arrest, and was shot dead immediately.

Wholesome Legislation.

The shooting of a woman, on Saturday night, in a private box of a concert saloon, Philadelphia, by one of the roughs of that city, evinces the wisdom of the act just passed by the Legislature, regulating places of public amusements. The Casino and kindred public resorts, in the pernicious influence which they exert over the morals of the young men who attend their bacchanalian revels, night after night, cannot but be destructive to the morals of the community. Females of questionable character are employed to wait upon the audience, and to sell or distribute intoxicating liquors among them. Singing lewd songs, smoking and promiscuous conversation is the employment of its *habitues*. Intemperance, licentiousness and debauchery are the inevitable results. We believe we are indebted to New York and Philadelphia for the introduction of this new phase of low amusement. As they lead, Pittsburgh generally follows. It is a matter of surprise, therefore, that the provisions of this measure to regulate places of public amusement should have been confined to Philadelphia. The whole State should have been included. Pittsburgh particularly demands some wholesome restraint to control her concert saloons and her varieties. Our usually vigilant Senator GRAHAM is Chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality, and we cannot but suppose that if his attention had been called to the matter, he would have so amended the Philadelphia bill as to include our city within its wise restrictions. Cannot a similar enactment be furnished to Pittsburgh and Allegheny?

The Continental Tragedy—Additional Particulars.

We have already published an account of the assassination of the young courtezan, Maggie Baer, at the Continental Theatre, in Philadelphia, on Saturday night, by William Howard Mitchell. It is one of those sad tragedies which are too often witnessed in large cities. We give some additional details:

Young Mitchell, it seems, was the main support of his parents, who reside in Wilmington, Del., and is now about twenty-two years of age. The account says he ran as a fireman of a locomotive on the Baltimore railroad. He soon got into bad company, and spending some nights in the city formed the acquaintance of lewd women. His earnings he soon found insufficient to carry him into that class of company, and he turned boldly into the straight path that leads to destruction. There are those who read it thinking, after a short advance, to retrace their steps. This boy Howard never did—very few ever do.

He then became a third-rate gambler, and for some months appears to have traveled from Philadelphia to New York, plying his avocation as opportunity offered, sometimes having his pocket full of money, but oftener finding himself penniless. He had been about a month in Philadelphia up to Saturday night, spending most of his evenings at the concert saloons about the city. He made the acquaintance, in the beginning of his visit, of a girl named Margaret Baer, a waiter girl at the Continental Theatre. The girl was German by birth, and came from Pottsville to the city about a year ago. The Governor having signed the bill prohibiting women from waiting in this class of music halls, the girl lost that occupation. On Saturday night there were no more "pretty waiter girls" in Philadelphia.

On that night Mitchell expected to leave the city for New York, and Margaret had promised to accompany him. They had been together most of the afternoon at a low drinking saloon, at the corner of Hudson's alley and Chestnut street, in the basement, called the Red Robin. He was to call for her that night. He appears to have called at her dwelling. She lived in a house kept by a Frenchman, in Fifth street, below Walnut. When he asked for her he was told she was at the Continental theatre.

What next transpired has been published. The assassin was was taken to the police station and locked up. He bore evident marks of intoxication, though he stoutly maintained that he was sober. On his way to the station house he continued repeating, "I loved her so; Oh! how I loved her!"

The moment he was put into a cell, he fell upon his knees and burst forth into a flood of incoherent prayers. Lieut. Henderson brought him into the ante-room. The moment he came out, said he:

"My God! say that the girl lives. Oh! how I loved her! I've got an old father and mother in Wilmington, and I deserted them for her sake. I did, gentlemen, and see how she used me! Oh, say that she isn't dead!"

Lieut. Henderson, seeing that he was nearly frantic, said, "Yes, she lives."

"Oh, God!" he again ejaculated, "if I could only see her alive, you might take me out and hang me to the next tree. I loved her so I didn't know what to do without her. I gave up father and mother for her, and she went back upon me. If you can bring her well again, kill me and welcome. I couldn't live without her."

The wretched young man passed a terrible night of wakefulness. The dead body was examined by the Coroner's Surgeon, when it was manifest that the first shot killed her, with but an instant's pang. The ball cut directly through the aorta. The second bullet entered her skull in front of the ear, and the bullet split in half with the stroke. That she only was killed is most remarkable, for the box was packed with people.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday afternoon. A very large concourse assembled. The crowd was of a character rarely seen in such numbers, and the detective policemen were intent surveyors of their faces. Twenty or more witnesses were examined, but the statement of the first two or three covered the whole ground. The prisoner was present, freely acknowledging the deed, and praying for death as a relief from the deadly remorse that had fastened on him, never to be assuaged.

The tale is not pleasant to narrate; but, as a warning to giddy and thoughtless young men, who see attraction in the delusive pleasures of iniquity and depravity, it may not pass without the accomplishment of good.

Dismissal of Army and Navy Officers.

Judge Advocate General Holt, in response to the request of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has given his views on the House Bill taking from the President the power to summarily dismiss army and navy officers and substitute the suspension of such officers from command, with trial by Court-Martial. Judge HOLT says that from the foundation of the Government the President has been in the habit of summarily dismissing officers in the land and naval service. The power to do so seems to inhere to him under the Constitution as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. His action in this respect has been attended by no oppression or abuses, and its strict legality cannot be contested. The exercise, therefore, of this authority since the outbreak of this rebellion has nothing in it or that should excite alarm. In the emergencies of military life, and especially during a period of active hostilities, the interest of the service often requires that officers shall be instantly dismissed, but that their places shall be immediately supplied. This bill makes such supply impracticable in the case of delinquent and suspended officers, as it contemplates no vacancies. Besides this, Mr. HOLT says there are other things that the Government could not investigate through courts martial in the hundreds of cases which this bill would bring up for trial, without such a draft upon the officers of the army needed for active field service, as must greatly impair the efficiency of the campaign now about to open in every part of the theatre of the war. The Senate Military Committee has reported adversely to the bill.

A NEW RAILROAD FROM COLUMBUS TO THE OHIO RIVER.—A charter has been issued for a new railroad, to be built from Columbus down the fruitful Scioto Valley, through the counties of Franklin, Ross, Pickaway, Pike, and Scioto. Ex-Governor Dennison, of Columbus, L. M. Hubby, H. B. Tayne, and Amasa Stone, jr., of Cleveland, and William A. Clements, of Cincinnati, are the corporators. The capital is one million five hundred thousand dollars. The survey will be commenced this week, and the road will be put through as fast as possible.

The line of this road takes about the same route as the Ohio Canal to Portsmouth on the Ohio river, and is virtually a continuation of the Cleveland and Columbus road to that point.

THE farriers employed upon one of the Philadelphia Railroads have struck against the use, by the Company, of machine-made horse-shoes. These shoes are a saving in their use of twenty-five per cent. The increased wages asked by farriers have been promptly given by the company, so that there is no complaint of low wages. What makes it seem more than usually unreasonable is the present scarcity of workmen in every branch of industry. It is certainly too late in the day to revive the exploded error that the mechanical improvements which lighten toil and increase production are injurious to laborers. Every laboring man is directly interested in cheapening the products which his toil purchases, for the cheaper they are the more of them he can enjoy, and with less labor.

A letter from the camp at Chalons, France, states that the experiments with cannon have proved the incontestable superiority of arms made with a bore smaller than those in use at present. Late experiments have been made to find the force necessary to cause cast-iron cannon to burst. These trials have been made with howitzer shell, fired with gunpowder compressed by a hydraulic machine. This powder is pressed in cylindrical shapes of the size of the bore of the gun. It is placed in ammunition wagons without any envelope, the adherence of the several parts being such that it resists perfectly the jolting of the wagon.

Opening of the Metropolitan Fair.

We have no more than the telegraphic announcement that Monday was one of New York's great days,—and this is no unmeaning term, as all who have seen one of its grand displays will acknowledge. The *Post* of Monday evening says: "The day is recognized as a general holiday. Our places of business are closed. The demonstration will be the most noteable which has ever occurred in this city." The military display commenced at 2 p. m., and the opening of the Fair was at six in the evening. The following is the Opening Hymn:

O, Lord of Hosts, Almighty King,
Behold the sacrifice we bring.
To every arm Thy strength impart,
Thy Spirit shed through every heart.

Wake in our breasts the living fires,
The holy faith that warmed our sires.
Thy power has made our nation free,
To die for her is serving thee.

Be thou a pillar'd flame to show
The midnight snare, the silent foe:
And when the battle thunders loud,
Still guide us in its moving cloud.

God of all nations, Sovereign Lord,
In thy dread name we draw the sword;
We lift the starry flag on high,
That fills with light our stormy sky.

No more its flaming emblems wave
To bar from hope the trembling slave;
No more its radiant glories shine
To blast with woe one child of thine.

From treason's rent, from murder's stain,
Guide thou its folds till peace shall reign;
Till fort and field, till shore and sea,
Join our loud anthem, Praise to Thee!

The Last Moments of Rev. T. Starr King.

About two weeks prior to his death, Mr. King complained of sore throat. Supposing it to be nothing uncommon, he did not consult his physician till near three weeks had elapsed. He continued to fail, and on the following Sabbath was unable to fill his pulpit. His disease was pronounced a virulent case of diphtheria, and his physician said that he ought to have been called a week earlier. His diphtheria increased in strength, but on Wednesday it was supposed to be under medical control.

On Thursday, however, he was attacked by pneumonia, and experienced great difficulty of respiration. Dr. Eckel expressed fears for his recovery, but his wonderful recuperative powers carried him through, and stimulants were administered. He seemed to be getting along remarkably well until five o'clock on Friday morning, when he was attacked by dyspnœa, When attacked by pneumonia, Mr. King remarked to a friend that he knew what it was, and called it by name. But when the second attack came he asked the doctor what it was, and was told dyspnœa. "Can I survive it?" said Mr. King. The doctor said he thought not. "How long can I live?" "Not half an hour." "Are you sure I can't live longer than that?" "I fear not," said the doctor.

Friends then asked him if he had anything to say; "yes, a great deal to say; I want first to make my will." Up to this time he had not been able to speak above a whisper; but responding to the power of his will, his voice now resumed its old power and tone, and he spoke almost as loud as ever.

A friend sat by his bedside and wrote his will as dictated by Mr. King. It was afterwards read to him, and he assented to its correctness by saying, "It is just as I want it." He then hesitated a moment and dictated an important correction. A pen was given him, and he signed it in his usual bold hand, punctuating the abbreviation of his name and drawing the accustomed flourish under it.

Then came the sad task of bidding friends good-bye. One by one they came up to his bedside. He greeted them with a cheerful smile, as though he was only going on a journey of a day or two. Some on asking him how he felt, he said, "Happy, resigned, trustful," and then repeated the 23d Psalm in a clear and well-modulated voice. At the verse, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me," he raised his finger and his eyes as calmly as if in his pulpit.

After this exertion his strength seemed to fail him, and sinking back into his bed, he exclaimed, "It is all right for me, but she will feel it"—pointing to his wife. Friends again gathered around him, and he smiled them good bye. His little son was brought in (born since his arrival here,) and he said, "Dear little fellow, he's a thousand boy"—kissing his hand to the child as the nurse carried it away. This was his last act on earth. Calmly closing his eyes, he seemed to go to sleep. A great and good man was dead.

The news of his death spread with wonderful rapidity throughout the city and State, and its echoes reached the Atlantic seaboard over the telegraphic wires, and no doubt awakened there as here, a profound and general sadness. In this city the feeling of sorrow was oppressive and universal. Every flag was immediately flung to the breeze at half-mast. The shipping in the harbor followed suit. Never before in this city were there seen such tokens of grief at the departure of a citizen.

All the courts, the United States Branch Mint, and the Legislature immediately adjourned.

Mr. King's remains lay in state in front of his pulpit yesterday, from 12 m. to 10 p. m., and today from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Thousands upon thousands went to pay their last tribute of respect to the man whom all respected and delighted to honor while living.

To-day his funeral took place. There were at least ten thousand people in church. He was buried with masonic honors, and in a vault in front of his pulpit.

When Mr. King came here four years ago, he found the Unitarian Society worshipping in Stockton street, small in numbers and $30,000 in debt. He increased their numbers, caused their debt to be cancelled, and had just dedicated a new church for them which cost $90,000. To this new edifice he was the largest contributor, having given $7,500. Speaking of the church recently to a friend, he remarked, "You must never let it get in debt, for it is my monument." This fact, together with the expressed desire of his wife, led to his being buried as previously mentioned. The church was handsomely and heavily trimmed on the occasion of the funeral, by flags, flowers, crape and evergreen. Resting on the front, which was given by Dr. Bellows' church, of New York, was a large and beautiful cross of Egyptian lines; wreaths of the same were hung in different positions about the altar. Minute guns were fired by both State and National authorities during the services.

General Intelligence.

Governor Morton announces that he has completed negotiations with Winslow, Lanier & Co., N. Y., for the payment of the instalment of interest on the Indiana State debt falling due next July, so that there will be no failure or delay in meeting the obligations of the State.

The horse contractor mentioned as having been arrested and committed to the Old Capitol prison, is a Mr. John Spicer, of Chicago. He was arrested on Saturday last at the Occidental Hotel, on Fourteenth street, Washington, by one of Captain Dolan's detectives. He is reported to be very wealthy.

There are now 40,000 sick in the military hospitals throughout the country; 7,000 are in the hospitals in the Department of Washington. This is less than 10 per cent. of the whole force.

The habit of generalizing from a single statement sometimes causes ludicrous misrepresentation. Thus it was stated in the newspapers, some time ago, as a good joke, that an old lady refused to touch a newspaper containing the President's message because she had heard that he had the small-pox. This story went to France, whereupon Galignani's (Paris) *Messenger* solemnly announces that "so stupid are the lower orders of the United States that they hesitated to touch the journals containing the President's message from the post office, fearing that they might catch the small-pox, under which the writer of the message was reported to be suffering."

"A card" in a country paper returns thanks to a clergyman and the friends and neighbors, for "*so kindly assisting at the death* and burial" of the father of the advertiser. This is probably more than he meant to say.

A Buenos Ayres letter, of February 12th, to the New York *Tribune*, says that the crown and people have arrived for the coronation of Lopez as Emperor of Paraguay.

Thos. R. Hamilton and Agnew Pierce, two Englishmen, were arrested in Boston, on the 5th, on charges of attempting to swindle. They purchased some $18,000 worth of dry goods and jewelry, and gave checks in payment on banks where their total deposits were less than two hundred dollars. The goods were recovered.

Personal.

Dr. Mary G. Walker, of Oswego, N. Y., a graduate of the Female Medical College, and a pretty young lady, has been ordered to report for duty in Colonel McCook's brigade of the Western army.

Mrs. Lucy Durivage, widow of the late Francis Durivage, and a sister of Hon. Edward Everett, died last week at Jersey City.

Capt. John L. Swift, of the 41st Massachusetts volunteers, now on duty with Gen. Banks, has been appointed by Gov. Hahn, Adjutant-General of Louisiana. Capt. Swift arrived in New York a few days since, en route to Boston, on a visit to his family prior to entering upon his new duties.

Brig.-Gen. John R. Kenly, of Baltimore, has been assigned to the command of the troops in the State of Delaware, with his headquarters at Wilmington.

Capt. William P. Brady, for many years Librarian of the Senate, died at Harrisburg, on Monday last. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was largely acquainted with the politicians and legislators of the State, having been an officer of the Senate for many years.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, accompanied by his family, sailed from New York on Monday last, for California, to fill the pulpit made vacant by the death of Rev. T. Starr King.

The foreign news informs us of the death of William Bingham (Lord Ashburton), the son of the distinguished Lord Ashburton, who made with Daniel Webster the Northwestern Boundary treaty. The late Lord Ashburton was born in Philadelphia in 1799, his mother having been an American lady, the daughter of Wm. Bingham, a noted merchant of the last century, and a United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Admiral Dahlgren has given up, it is said, the hope of recovering the body of his son, and left on Monday for Charleston, to resume the command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

UNION VICTORIES!

In Cincinnati, Ohio, the annual election for city officers took place on Monday. About three-fifths of the vote was polled. The Union majority is about forty-seven hundred.

Returns from interior towns are meagre. Lancaster gives fifty Union majority; Troy, one hundred and thirty majority; Dayton, three hundred majority; Cleveland, fifteen hundred majority. The Democrats carry Columbus.

The annual municipal election took place in Davenport, Iowa, on the 2d of April. All passed off quietly. The entire Republican city ticket is elected, R. Lowrey having about 1,000 majority for Mayor, and the other city officers from 500 to 600 majority; a large gain over last year.

THE COLES COUNTY EMEUTE.

THE PRISONERS TO BE TRIED.

The Copperheads Scattering.

Advices from Mattoon to the 2d inst. state that the excitement has subsided, and that the Copperheads have scattered, so that now few can be found audacious enough to confess himself one. About forty affidavits have been made by the witnesses of the affray, all inculpating certain parties in the most positive manner. Eighteen of the prisoners have been sent to Springfield under guard. The balance were set at liberty—there being no direct evidence against them.

The appearance of the rebels on the platform at the deport, was the occasion of considerable excitement. Loud mutterings were made by the loyal citizens of Mattoon and the surrounding country, to the effect, that if it were not for the presence of the guard, they would have taken the rebels to the nearest tree and wreaked summary vengeance upon them.

A dispatch from Neoga, Illinois, twelve miles distant, says the rebels were drilling twelve miles east of there, with the intention of rescuing the prisoners, but as they have gone, we apprehend no trouble.

The Chicago *Post* more nearly reflects the sentiments of the majority of the Democrats in Illinois than any other paper published in the State. One of its editors has been visiting Coles county and the scene of the recent copperhead massacre of Union soldiers, and in a long letter written there, giving the particulars of the affair, he says that the outbreak was the result of a regular copperhead conspiracy, formed months ago; it was a regular millitary organization, calling itself "The Mighty Host," its object being to render aid and comfort to the rebels, with whom the leaders were in correspondence. The attack upon the soldiers at Charleston on Monday was a premeditated affair; the scoundrels had been drilling and preparing for several days, with the avowed purpose of killing the Union soldiers; and the soldiers were fired upon without the least provocation.

FROM PADUCAH.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN.

WHAT FORREST WAS UP TO.

Since Forrest left quiet has prevailed in Paducah, and the inhabitants have nearly all returned. But a small part of the town was destroyed. About fifty houses nearest the fort were burned by order of Col. Hicks, to prevent their becoming a shelter for sharpshooters a second time. Some of these were fine residences. The finest one in town was thus destroyed. It belonged to Dr. Saunders, who is a noted rebel, and who is reported to have manufactured torpedoes for the rebels at Columbus, when they held that place.

On the side seen from the river as you approach form the river there is scarcely a building but bears the mark of a shot or a shell, and some are completely riddled.

One little incident shows the accuracy of the fire. It was reported that some rebel officers were in the saloon of the Continental Hotel, making free with the liquor. *A shot was sent which swept the counter clear of everything.*

Farther back from the river and the fort, the damage was less, but a limb cut from a tree, or a corner knocked from a house, are of frequent occurrence in all parts of the town.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that it is generally believed that Forrest is on a grand raid for the purpose of plunder, and getting conscripts and horses. He is certainly obtaining these in large numbers, and sending them South. I saw several that he had conscripted, and who had escaped with great difficulty.

He also wished to give his men a short furlough, many of them belonging in this part of the country. There is no doubt but that he intended to capture some point on the river and hold it as long as possible to stop the boats. The men that were killed at Paducah had spikes in their pockets for spiking the cannon.

The whole country is filled with rebels, though Forrest's headquarters are at Pryorsburgh, six miles south of Mayfield, and most of his force is in that vicinity. He acknowledges that his force was badly crippled in the recent fight. Whether he will attack any more of our posts, or leave with what he has already obtained, is uncertain, but probably the latter will be the case.

WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN who understands Farming and Gardening. Inquire of JOSEPH DILWORTH, corner Cherry alley and Water st.
ap6:2t

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,
(Successors to T. J. Craig,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEADERS IN
Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.
ALSO,
Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers,
Just received, a large assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

BOILER—FOR SALE CHEAP—14 feet long, double flues. Enquire at THORN & CO.'S Boiler Yard, Duquesne Way, immediately.
ap5:tf

S. S. BRYAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)
Office hours from 9 a. m., to 5 o'clock p. m.
ap4

STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Surplus	184,473 51
Total assets	584,473 51
Amount of Premiums received during the year	198,578 06
Amount of Interest, &c., received during the year	45,382 09
	243,460 15
Amount of losses paid during the year	85,386 43
Liabilities	none.

This Company divides Seventy-five per cent. of its profits among the insured.
S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
ap4 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

MULES AND HORSES FOR SALE.—Sixty head of MULES, forty of which are large and work to harness; also, twenty suitable for pit use. Two fast TROTTING HORSES, and one fast RACKING HORSE. They can be found at the MORGAN HOUSE, Allegheny city, for a few days. Enquire of
ap4:4:3t H. H. DAVENPORT.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.—We notice in the daily *Commercial* of the arrival, in Pittsburgh, of Dr. J. M. MINER, late Professor of the EYE and EAR, in Infirmary in the city of New York; and, also, Professor of PHYSIC and SURGERY. The Professor has taken rooms in the St. Clair Hotel, private entance on PENN street, where he can be consulted for a short time upon the Eye and Ear, and all diseases of the Heart, Throat, Lungs and Liver. He also pays especial attention to all female derangements of every kind. He warrants every case he undertakes a perfect cure—he will tell you candidly whether you can be cured or not, and point out to you your exact condition. The Doctor comes well recommended. We would wish all the afflicted to give an immediate call. Remember, he cures all diseases flesh is heir to that is cureable.
ap4:2 Professor J. M. MINER, M. D.

JOHN McCLAREN,
ATTORNEY,
Office No. 74, Grant Street,
(*One Door Below Diamond Street,*)
mh31-1w PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY HAYS.....ADAMS GETTY
HAYS & GETTY.
HARDWARE HOUSE,
71 Market street, near Fourth,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HAYS & GETTY have on hands—
Genuine Wilkinson's Sheep Shears;
" Wostenholm Scissors;
" " Pen Knives;
" Rodger's Pen Knives;
American Grass Scythes;
" Grain do.;
" Sickles;
Cast, Shear and E. B. Steel;
Anvils, Garden Hoes, Rakes, Spades, &c.;
Hand Saws, Planes, Chisels, Augers, &c.
mh23:2m

HARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ
ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ, No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of BREWERS' KETTLES, STILLS, OIL TUBES, COPPER PUMPS, STEAM AND ESCAPE PIPES, MALT KILNS, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. Also, German Silver and Wooden Framed Show Cases, of all sizes and styles. ja6:tf

NO. 1 MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebotled). In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKERSON.
ja5

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n...	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's.....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n...	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn.....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	8:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9: 15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport eaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss.....	8:05 p. m.
Wheel'g..	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m.
Clevl'd...	1:45 a m		
do ...	1:45 p m		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Bible Society Agent.—Rev. W. W. Eels has been appointed by the Pennsylvania Bible Society, Agent for the Western District of the State, vice Rev. Dr. Aiken, resigned.

Cars Mashed.—Friday night last, two freight trains collided on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Lilly's Station, Cambria county, by which two engines and twelve cars were damaged, but no lives lost.

Discharged from Hospital.—Among the staff officers discharged from the General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., for the week ending April 2d, were Lieut. M. L. Jones, 149th Penna., and Lieut. S. Swallow, 51st Penna.

Metal Boat Sunk.—As the steamtug Panther was ascending the Allegheny river yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, with two metal boats in tow, she ran into one of the piers of the old aquiduct, and sunk one of the metal boats. The other boat was run into shore. The Allegheny is just now very high, and the current is very rapid.

Passed Examination.—Robert C. Stewart, aged twenty-two, of this city, a student of the Free Military School, Philadelphia, has passed an examination before the Board of Examiners at Washington city, and been recommended for the position of Major of colored troops.

Patents Issued.—Among the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending March 29, and bearing that date, were the following: To Henry B. Chess, of Pittsburgh, for improved screw head; to Hamilton E. Smith, of Pittsburgh, for improved washing machine; to Fred. McKee and Chas Ballinger, of Pittsburgh, assignors to McKee & Bro., of same place, for improvement in glass-pressing machine; patent extended to Andrew Fulton, of Pittsburgh, for compound hard and soft metal packing.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

The following business was transacted yesterday, before Judge Sterrett: E. Watson, of Plum township, was placed on trial, charged with assault and battery by W. England. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but ordered the costs to be divided between the parties.—S. McKean and R. P. McKean were placed on trial, charged with assault and battery; verdict guilty, and defendents fined $10 each and costs. W. Maxwell plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and was fined $10 and costs. A. McCune was indicted for assault and battery, but his insanity having been already proven, he was acquitted and ordered to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Alleged Robbery of $2,300.

A merchant, named Joseph Matthews, from Venice, Washington County, made information before Mayor Lowry yesterday, alleging that he had been robbed at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, about six o'clock, in the morning, of some $2,300, in "greenbacks. Matthews stated that he had the money in the lower outside pocket of his business coat, the pocket being pinned up, and that the thief cut the lining inside of the coat and abstracted the money. He also had $500 in the breast pocket of his coat, which was not disturbed. It is the general impression of the police that if Mr. Matthews was robbed at all, it was not at the depot. There were not a dozen people at the house mentioned, nor did Mr. Matthews make known his loss to any one of the employees of the railway company about the depot. At all events, nothing has been heard of the $2,300 by the police.

Coal Exchange Meeting.

The regular weekly meeting of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange was held yesterday morning, at the Iron Association Rooms, 96 Water street. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Brunot, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair, addressed the Association in behalf of the same, after which Mr. Dravo offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Sanitary Fair be authorized to issue an appeal to the owners of coal mines in their mines one day in the interest of the Sanitary Fair, and also to the men employed at said mines, requesting them to appropriate one day's work for the same worthy purpose, between this date and the first of May, and report results, with the amount of each contribution, to be paid over to N. Holmes, Esq., Treasurer Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

A communication from Hon. J. K. Moorhead, President of the Monongahela Navigation Company, was received and read, relative to the improvement of the locks and dams. The Committee on Locks and Dams were instructed to communicate with Gen. Moorhead on the subject, and report at next meeting.

The Committees on barge loading and coal digging were unable to report, and the Association adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL

The Grade of Fifth Street.

A special meeting of Common Council was held last evening, to consider the ordinance fixing the grade of Fifth, High, Ross and Wylie streets. Members present—Messrs. Ardray, Beck, Coffin, Davis, Dean, Fryer, Hare, Hays, Jeremy, Leonard, Mackey, Montgomery, McCandless, McGowan, O'Haloran, O'Neill, Rebman, White and Steel, President.

The minutes being read and approved, the President read the ordinance establishing the grade of Fifth street, as amended in Select Council at its last meeting, and referred to Street Committee, with instructions to report the ordinance properly. On motion action of Select Council was concurred in.

The Street Committee, as instructed, reported the

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

The Methodist Church South--Address of the Rev. Dr. Newman.

Her Ministers Truly Loyal.

In accordance with the Government plan concerning the churches of the South, the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church have sent the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., of New Orleans, to take charge of all the churches of that powerful denomination there. A very large audience, composed of some of the most influential citizens, assembled on the evening of the 23d instant, at the Carondelet Street Church, to extend to the reverend gentleman a cordial welcome. On being introduced by the chairman, Dr. Newman said:

There were three reasons for sending a minister from New York to New Orleans.

1. It was in harmony with the theory of labor as held by the Methodist church. There is no such church as the Methodist Church North. Ours is the Methodist Episcopal Church. We are not sectional. We acknowledge no geographical limits less than the world itself. Every minister of our church may say with its founder: "She world is my parish and heaven is my home." [Applause.] In the separation of 1844 our church relinquished no right to labor in the South, but since has claimed, as before, and still claims, to send her ministers to the equator and to the polls, and all latitudes between. We reject the sentiment that we are encroaching on the rights of others. If the theory that we are sectional be true, what right have we to send ministers to Europe--to Scandinavia, Bulgaria and Constantinople? This movement, then, is in strict harmony with our system of labor.

2 It is required by the present state of the country. Thousands of our citizens have followed in the track of our victorious armies, "to build the old wastes, and raise up the former desolations and repair the waste cities," and the church had been recreant to her trust had she not provided them with a ministry of the Word. We have too long trusted our Northern men who have taken up their residence South, to the exclusive influence of Southern teaching; but that day is past, and the Church now declares that she will not trust these thousands of her sons and daughters to (the words of the speaker were he lost in a storm of applause.) Whatever mountains they may climb, whatever valleys they may descend, on whatever plains they may spread themselves, or whatever seas they may cross, she claims the right to follow them with her ministers of truth and peace. [Applause.]

3. This movement was justified by the present disorganized and destitute condition of the southern churches. Their former ministers had either fled, or been silenced, or imprisoned, or banished, and it had become the solemn duty of the Mother Church to send shepherds to these deserted and scattered flocks. A shepherd should never leave his flock though all of Uncle Sam's guns were turned against him. [Applause.]

Towards these, her children, has the Mother Church been "moved with compassion," seeing that they are as "sheep without a shepherd," and by her direction I came as a minister of Christ, to supply the consolations of religion to her members. While I have much respect for balls and bayonets, my great hope for the salvation of the country is the Gospel. I expect to mingle with you in your prayer meetings, and by all ministerial and pastoral fidelity shall try to hold up the cross to preach a gospel which is "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

These are the reasons which influenced the Missionary Board to recommend to the bishops to make this provision for the spiritual wants of this section of our country.

But we find ourselves met on the threshold by two embarrassments, of which I have heard since my arrival in New Orleans:

1. The question of property confronts us. We are denounced as church robbers--are charged with having robbed the people of the South of their church property.

My answer is: The right of church property has never been disturbed, so far as we are concerned.

The General Government has seen fit to seize these churches, but it has not conveyed their title to us. There has been no passing of deeds. We do not own an inch either of this or any other church in the South. The Secretary of War wrote to the General commanding in this Department to place at the disposal of Bishop Ames the Methodist churches for the use of loyal ministers. If there has been any robbery the accusation lies against the General Government. But the General Government has committed no robbery. It was aware that these churches were occupied (so far as they were occupied at all) by congregations united by disloyal sympathies and by teachers disposed to inculcate treason. It knew that if they were placed under the care of the Methodist Church they would be occupied by no ministers but would be loyal to their Government, and that they would be likely to gather around them loyal hearers. [Applause.] So much then for property. He did not want to hear another word about the robbery of church property while he was in New Orleans.

2. Another embarrassment is the charge that the Methodist Church is a political church, and therefore should not be tolerated by the South.

Let us analyze this charge. Does it mean that it is united to the State like the Church of England? Have we not recently heard the disclaimer of our President, that he does not "run the churches?"

Does it mean that it is a political party? that its ministers are stump orators; that its class meetings, prayer meetings, quarterly meetings, its annual and general conferences, are so much political machinery, worked for political or partisan ends? It will not be pretended. Does it mean that our church is loyal to the General Government? If this be the meaning, I admit the charge. We hold and teach that loyalty is a religious duty, as truly obligatory as prayer itself. The twenty-third article of the Discipline is equally binding on the clergy and the laity, and constitutes us a confessedly loyal church. Nor is it optional with the minister whether he inculcates loyal sentiments or not, for how shall a man be saved unless he be loyal?

Does it mean that we originate the doctrine of State sovereignty, Secession and Rebellion? I accept the definition. From the Sabbath-School scholar to the minister, from the exhorter to the bishop, our whole membership reprobate these doctrines.

Does it mean that our ministers denounce political corruptions? I accept the definition. If in this we go astray, we go astray with Moses, who confronted the greatest slaveholder that ever lived; with Paul, who reasoned before Felix "of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come;" with John the Baptist, who said to Herod Antipas, "it is not lawful for thee to have thy brother Philip's wife;" with Luther, who attacked with the sword of truth the political abominations of Popery.

I have reproved sin in New York, and, God helping me, I shall reprove it in your Crescent City. I hate cowardice and approbate the outspoken gruthfulness of the ministers of the North; and on fidelity to the truth depends the salvation of our country. It is a truth verified by all history--as is the Church so is the State. With no war has the Church been more identified than with the present. With this war no Church has been more identified than the Methodist church, both North and South.

The Methodist Church South has given no reluctant adhesion to the Rebellion; has, perhaps, been foremost, *inter pares prima*, in the mad race of disunion.

The Methodist Church has not seen less unanimous and zealous in the defense of the Union. Her bishops; her ministers, and her laity, have nobly responded to the call of their country in this the hour of her peril. The voice of Simpson has been heard pleading eloquently for the unity of his country. Ames, as patriotic as wise, has not hesitated to lend his aid to our unfortunate prisoners in Richmond, and to give his sons to the army. Janes has found no narrow field for his philanthropic heart in the labors of the Christian Commission. All our church papers and periodicals have given an uncompromising, zealous, persistent support to the Government, and have thrown the whole weight of their influence, intelligent as it was potent, on the side of the Union.

The speaker was glad that he was able to present these views and statements before an audience so large, intelligent and thoughtful. And, now, in conclusion, what was the object he had in view.

The Board of Missions, which had been considered a conservative body--a body of business men in a small room in the city of New York--had requested that an appropriation should be made for the benefit of this work in the South, and that it should be applied without distinction of color.

Much had been said about equality. But he believed that all men were equal in religious privileges, and ought to be equal in law; and he admonished his audience that if the Caucasian should reject the Gospel and refuse to fill the churches (casting his eyes toward the galleries, which were filled with faces of darker hue,) we turn to the sons of Africa. [Applause.]

The Wealth and Growth of our State.

The attention paid by capitalists to our coalfields, remarks a Harrisburg letter, is so great as to open a vast prospect for the future development of our grand old commonwealth. The oil corporations are not so numerous in the Legislature this session, because a general bill on the subject has relieved the two Houses of the pressure. Companies can now obtain charters by application to the Courts. Still the private bills before the two Houses give unmistakable evidence that the activity of operations in the oil region exceeds even that in the anthracite coal fields. One hears, too, everywhere here of speculations in oil tracts, and so much money is made by them that the fever affects all who can command capital. Iron absorbs so much private enterprise in Pennsylvania, and the works in it are so universal an institution throughout the State, that it is hardly to be expected that corporations in the iron manufacture shall be numerous here this winter. Yet they are beginning to be so, and some bills already passed involve a large amount of capital.

All of these investments depend so entirely upon railway facilities that, of course, we have applications daily multiplying for legislation to construct branch roads or new main roads, or to enlarge the capital of old companies, or to extend the time for the beginning or finishing of particular lines which have just stepped into a good prospect, after long lying hopeless. The extraordinary treasures of the oil region overflow all existing means of transportation in its vicinity, and railways are projected in every direction to accommodate it. The whole oil region bids fair soon to be reticulated with railways, and to equal in prosperous activity any of the gold regions of the Pacific. Oil wells, refineries, warehouses, depots, machine-shops, and new towns are multiplying with a rapidity which is only paralleled by the growth of the settlements in the California gold fields.

On Saturday evening and Sunday morning, the wildest rumors were afloat in Cleveland to the effect that all the soldiers in the United States Hospital at Camp Cleveland had been poisoned. The Surgeon's investigation attributes the sickness to having eaten hash, containing arsenic or some poisonous matter. There were many sick soldiers, but no deaths. Evidently, the poisonous substance was placed there with the design of effecting more than was accomplished.

More of the Growing Trouble.

The other day we published the lamentations of a man in New York who wanted to know where he could find his wife, she having for many days eluded his search in the mazes of the Sanitary Fair. We said the trouble was a growing one, it having alfeady broken out in Pittsburgh. We have since received assurances on the subject that leave little or no doubt that the number of victims here who respond to the lamentations of the New York sufferer, is far greater than we had any idea of. Indeed, we have reason to believe that the ranks of husbands vainly searching for wives supposed to be somewhere about the committee rooms of the Sanitary Fair, or otherwise "lost to sight," in that grand enterprise, is growing at a fearful rate.

A philosophic victim sends us the following and asks us to print it. It is only another phase of the epidemic, as yet not alarming, as we are glad to know:

"Not being one of those distinguished citizens who provided the preliminary $70,000 for the Fair, I noticed the effects of its approach first of all in my wife. We are all young folks, and our family consists of one remarkable boy. My wife had always a weakness for worsteds, and of late she had lavished the products of her skill on that extraordinary child. Inasmuch as Susan was not extravagant in other respects, I had hitherto paid without a murmur her worsted bills, though in some families the introduction of so much zephyr would certainly have produced a storm. But now I saw with surprise that operations were in progress for which the existence of that inimitable babe was no adequate excuse. Certainly, an infant six months old, with Afghans, two breakfast capes, eight sacks, two hoods, an opera cloak, a pair of leggins, a red Sontag, a brown ditto, a pin, cushion, ten pairs socks, and knit underclothes innumerable and unmentionable, was sufficiently provided for. It was, therefore, with awe and wonder that I saw the beginning of a huge Afghan, which assumed, as it proceeded, the hues and features of the Star Spangled Banner. Now, I know that a certain General, on the occasion of a serenade, had brought out upon a balcony his wife and baby, the latter wrapped in the American flag; and I remembered that my Susan reading of the circumstance in the newspaper, had been much impressed with the beauty and sublimity of the idea. I felt a fearful presentment that she was about to try its effect upon our infant. I knew that my military reputation would not justify such a step. To be sure, I joined in the great, Pennsylvania campaign, and sojourned a month in the hospital with other rheumatic warriors in the gallant--sh; but all this did not prevent me from saying on the present occasion: "My dear, what are you doing? I hope that isn't for the baby?"

Susan having a gift of eloquence equal, I think, to Miss Dickenson, replied impromptu: "Yes, love! isn't it beautiful! and Matilda is going to make one just like it; and we are going to have a table; and I am on the committee, and so is that hateful Miss Jewsharp--and I want fifty dollars to buy materials--and, O Augustus, you must write one hundred nice letters in poetry, you know--Mrs. Duffin says so--and all your grandfather's Revolutionary clothes and things, you know--and--"

"Susan!" I said suddenly, in my most impressive tone, "*will* you have the goodness to tell me what you are talking about?"

Thrown a little off her guard, she replied: "Why, don't you know! It's the Sanitary Fair." For this direct and almost manly reply, I rewarded her with a green-backed fifty. This was the beginning of the beginning. As for the end, I dimly forsee it, and long for it, but it tarries afar off.

Thank Heaven, I am a philanthropist and a patriot. I do not object to being bled for soldiers, who are daily bleeding for us all. It will be seen, as my narrative proceeds, that beneath a graceful exterior of trifling mirthfulness, or even of satire, I carry a remarkably large and generous heart. In this respect I resemble the lamented Thackeray.--*From the Drum Beat, published by the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair.*

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Have removed their office to north-west corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, where they will continue to transact a general Banking Business. apl:lw

REMOVAL.--I have removed my office to

NO. 55 MARKET STREET,

Next door to Messrs. N. Holmes & Sons.

apl:lw JAMES O'CONNOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.--The Girard Fire Insurance Company has removed its office from Bagaley's Building, corner of Market and Water streets, ta

NO. 55 MARKET STREET,

Adjoining Messrs. Holmes & Sons' Banking House.

apl:lw R. D. THOMPSON, Agent.

BY COOK, PETTIT & CO.,

No. 12 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Just received in store,

50 tierces prime Leaf Lard;
5,000 pieces New Bacon;
10,000 " " Plain Hams;
10,000 " " Cincinnati Sugar Cured;
5,000 clear and Ribbed Sides;
400 bushels Dried Apples. ap2:lw

DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,

OF

PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES, and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued

ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,

and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.

The list of names will embrace the residents of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES,

the Boroughs of

Manchester,	South Pittsburgh,
Duquesne,	Monongahela,
Lawrenceville,	Sligo,
East Birmingham,	West Pittsburgh,
Birmingham,	Sharpsburg,

AND THE VILLAGES OF

East Liberty,	Mt. Washington,
Oakland,	Temperanceville.

PITT and COLLINS TOWNSHIPS, and those parts of the townships of

Peebles,	Reserve,
St. Clair,	Chartiers,
McClure,	&c., &c.,

Adjoining the City and Borough lines from EAST LIBERTY TO WOODS RUN.

The Advertising Department will be printed in a beautiful and attractive form, *in a style altogether new*, rendering business cards unusually attractive.

As in previous years, the publisher will distribute, at his own expense, free copies to from one to two hundred Hotels in the

VARIOUS WESTERN and EASTERN CITIES and TOWNS,

rendering, from the peculiarly attractive style in which the advertisements will be printed, *very noticeable*, over a wide extent of country, the cards of such of our business men as may be inserted.

The canvassers will commence taking the names of residents on Monday, April the 4th, and the publisher would here request that the inmates of each household, who may answer the enquiries of a canvasser, will furnish the name of every male adult resident with the family, also of any widow and of any woman carrying on business on her own account, to the end that the Directory may when compiled be as perfect as possible.

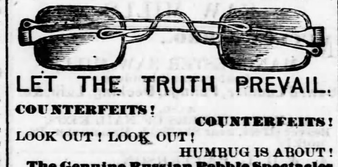
Each canvasser will be provided with a book on which to take orders for copies or advertisements.

Conscious that each succeeding year he has endeavored to render the Directory not only useful to the citizens, but more creditable to the city and advantageous as a medium of advertising, the publisher would ask that a liberal patronage both of subscriptions for copies and of advertising be extended this year to the publication. GEO. H. THURSTON,

mh30 Publisher.

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT!

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.



LET THE TRUTH PREVAIL.

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

HUMBUG IS ABOUT!

The Genuine Russian Pebble Spectacles made and sold only by

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
51 FIFTH street.

Remember the number, 51, 51, 51. ap4

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the NEW CASTLE & FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April.

In the city of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the office of William Stewart, Esq.

In Franklin, Venango county, at the office of First National Bank.

By order of

COMMISSIONERS:

A. L. Crawford,	Samuel M. Kier,
S. Q. Brown,	J. Zeigler,
Wm. Dilworth, jr.,	G. W. Cass,
William Stewart,	J. C. Murray,
J. C. Shaw,	George C. Reis,
Robert Ashworth,	Josiah King,
James Bleakley,	Springer Harbaugh,
J. H. Robinson,	J. W. Blanchard,
James K. Kerr,	J. H. Smith,
David Courtney,	P. D. Kennear.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. apl

KERR & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets,

PITTSBURGH.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the high est style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se28:1y

FINE BRANDY.--26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by (jal) MILLER & RICKETSON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.--Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,

No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

HOUSE WANTED--With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room. mh26

FOR RENT.--A nice office with front entrance on the secnd floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. H. KING. mh31

FOR SALE.--A new and elegantly finished two-storied

BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., enquire of

ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.--The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.

I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.

For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,
ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

FAIR,

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

ADDRESS.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE, a branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, established for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, announce to the public that a Great Fair will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing on

FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864.

The object of the Fair is to obtain money to enable the Sanitary Commission to proceed with their good work with increased energy and usefulness. The practical workings of the United States Sanitary Commission have been of such incalculable good, and have met such high approval from the entire people, that an enumeration of its claims is useless.

Every one feels it a duty to succor the wounded, sick and disabled soldier. The proceedings of every loyal heart speak clearly, that we, who do not bear the dint and turmoil of the battle, should provide liberally for the "war-worn sons of the Republic." Christian charity speaks trumpet-tongued to each and every one, telling us to tender to the wants of those who are sick, wounded and disabled in our country's glorious cause.

The duties of our common humanity teach us that all should unite in the cause; and if a cup of cold water is not to go unrewarded, what immortal favors will not be bestowed on those who are the liberal donors to so deserving and charitable a work.

Much good has been accomplished in the past. Much more can be in the future, by united, energetic and liberal action favoring the United States Sanitary Commission.

The ranks of our armies are being rapidly filled, and several hundred thousand brave soldiers now stand "shoulder to shoulder" to uphold the lives (personal and political,) of the people of the Great Republic--to hold sacred our homes and our altars--to preserve our social, commercial and political prosperity, and shall we not succor and aid them when wounded, sick and disabled? Our sister cities, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and all throughout the length and breadth of the land, are engaged in this holy and necessary work. Shall we not also show by our liberality and bounteous charity to this Fair, that we, too, feel for the cause, and will give means towards it?

This is no merely local matter. We cordially invite the donations, contributions, aid and co-operation, not only of Allegheny City, Birmingham, Allegheny county, and the State of Pennsylvania, but of Ohio and all the States of the Republic. The recipients of the care of the Sanitary Commission are the soldiers of the United States, without regard to what special State enlisted from, citizens or foreigners, old or young, and without respect to sect, faith or color. All who fight and are disabled in the cause of our common country, are embraced in the management and care of the United States Sanitary Commission. We therefore ask the hearty co-operation and aid of all.

Donations of money will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fair, N. HOLMES, Esq.

Contributions of merchandise of every nature will be received by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Fair will be under the control of the Executive Committee, F. R. BRUNOT, Esq., Chairman, and replies will meet prompt attention addressed to S. F. VON BONNHORST, Corresponding Secretary Pittsburgh U. S. Sanitary Comsion Fair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

John H. Shoenberger,	James O'Connor,
Thomas M. Howe,	James Park, Jr.,
J. L. Bennet,	Mark W. Watson,
John W. Chalfant,	John Watt,
Chas. W. Batchelor,	W. S. Haven.
B. F. Jones,	

W. D. McGOWAN, Secretary.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Miss RACHEL W. McFADDEN, Chairman.

Mrs. F. R. Brunot,	Mrs. John Watt,
" Tiernan,	" Brady Wilkins,
" Paxton,	" Agernon Bell,
" Price,	Miss Susan Sellers,
" Wm. Bakewell,	" Mary Moorhead,
" Kay.	

Miss ELLA STEWART, Honorary Secretary.
Mrs. McMILLAN, } Assistant Secretaries.
Miss BAKEWELL, }

Everything that can be eaten, worn, sold, or is curious to look at, is solicited in aid of the cause. Money and contributions of all kinds, from Farmers, Merchants, Seamstresses, Mechanics, Machinists, Jewellers, Clothiers, Milliners, Gardeners, Booksellers, Florists, Nurserymen, &c., are wanted, and Fine Arts, Curiosities, Specimens of Natural History, Relics, Memorials, Battle Flags, &c., will be gladly received as donations or as exhibition. Lectures, Concerts, entertainments of all sorts, are desired, and all the friends of the soldier and of the glorious cause are urged to exercise their liberality and ingenuity to make this effort a success. Especially do we solicit the generous PRESS everywhere to give their liberal aid.

Money to be sent to N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

All goods to be addressed to F. R. BRUNOT, Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, and the nature of the contents be marked on the package, or the name of the appropriate Committee. Small packages may be sent by express. All freight settled in Pittsburgh. The value of each package should be marked on the outside.

A notice of every shipment, and an invoice with the estimated value of each article, should be sent with the Bill of Lading, to WM. D. McGOWAN, Secretary of the Fair, by mail. A letter of acknowledgment will be returned at once.

It is desirable that all imperishable articles should reach Pittsburgh by the 24th of May, and they should be sent as much sooner as possible. Perishable articles can be sent in for the opening of the Fair, and during its progress.

mh29:tf

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have reduced of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For comm-n tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 258 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe23

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF

Generals of the United States Army;
" " Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.

Copies of fine Engravings.

2,500 different subjects, at

PITTOCK'S,

mh25 opposite Postoffice.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of LIBERTY and BIDDLE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. se22:1y

STORE SHADES Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

ja4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

☞ Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh3:tf

GREAT SALE

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market street,

Of Silks,

Shawls,

Cloaks,

Dress Goods.

mh31

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

AT WHOLESALE,

Warranted Uniform in Quality.

JAMES P. TANNER,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any city. Prices as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.

Buyers are invited to an examination of this stock.

Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Spring and Summer sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.

We also have a large line of

Prime Custom Work,

adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.

mh3:4m **H. CHILDS & CO.**

3,000 HORSES WANTED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1864.

One hundred and forty-seven ($150) dollars per head will be paid for all

CAVALRY HORSES

delivered within the next thirty (30) days at the Government Stables at Giesboro, D. C.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high, full fleshed, compactly built, bridle-wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.

Payment made on delivery of ten (10) and over.

Hours of inspection from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster,
mh12-30t Cavalry Bureau.

SPRING BALMORAL SKIRTS

At $2,75, $3.00 and $3.50.

QUAKER HOOP SKIRTS

from 75c. to $1.50.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS,

18¾ and 25 cents.

MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS;
LINEN TABLE COVERS;
TOWELS AND NAPKINS.

FRUIT NAPKINS, $1.50 cts. per dozen.

MARSEILLES TABLE COVERS,

in Pink, Blue and White,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

mh31

GROCERIES.--

120 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime and choice;
60 " P. R. do;
40 " Cuba do.;
225 bbls. Syrup, assorted brands;
100 " N. O. Molasses, new crop;
50 " " old do.;
125 bags prime Rio Coffee;
150 bbls. hard and soft Refined Sugars;
75 half chests Y. H. Teas;
50 " " Oolong Teas;
3 5 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's and Navy;
800 packages Mackerel, bbls. and h. bbls.
225 " " Lake Herring;
40 bags Rice;
50 boxes Babbitt's Soap. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
mhs1 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS,

AT 98 MARKET STREET.--The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain.

Call soon and remember the place.

mh24 W. J. LYNCH,
98 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond.

MACKEREL--Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by

ja1 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES.

THE CHEAPEST SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium,

No. 27 FIFTH ST.,

Three doors below Bank Block.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

Western Agents.

fe27:d&w

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh,

AGENT FOR

PLANER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30:1y

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,

ja13 *PITTSBURGH.*

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.

se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers.

Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

KAPPHAHN & GOBBER,

(Successors to Drennen & Riesmeyer,)

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Produce and Family Flour,

No. 179 Ohio street, Allegheny.

mh10:1m

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. cor. Wood and Fifth Streets, Second Floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire

On DWELLINGS, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS; FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, and STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.

Insures **MARINE** and **INLAND RISKS** on

STEAMBOATS AND FREIGHT

At as LIBERAL RATES as are consistent with security.

Losses PROMPTLY ADJUSTED and PAID.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAML. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CAPT. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, Pres't,
JOHN WATT, Vice Pres't.
se7 WM. F. GAKDNER, Sec'y.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CT.

Cash Capital.....$1,500,000

Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CT.

Cash Capital.....$300,000

These two old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets (including surplus funds) of three and a half million of dollars, continue to accept risks on Crude and Refined Petroleum, either in warehouses, on wharf or in transit, and on refineries, on reasonable terms. Policies issued without delay, on application to the undersigned.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents,
No. 63 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
At office Real Estate Savings Institution.
no16:2m

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

WM. BAGALEY,	S. KIER,
JAS. PARK, Jr.,	JOHN SHIPTON,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	JAS. M. COOPER,
B. F. JONES,	S. HARBAUGH,
REESE OWENS,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	GEORGE BINGHAM.

WM. A. RODGERS.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President,
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Capt. ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Capt. R. C.

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

No BETTER use can be made of money than to employ it in the development of the mineral resource of the country. Stock companies, backed by rich mines of valuable ore, such as copper, contribute almost directly to the national wealth, and give the most lucrative employment to capital. The Lake Superior region is well represented by capitalized associations, which it has made incalculably rich by its products, and the stocks of these companies rank, in the Boston and New York markets, among the very first class securities. The present seems to be the auspicious time for the formation of new mining companies. Almost every day the name of some stranger appears on the Stock Boards; and whilst there is constant danger of being imposed upon by bogus concerns, it gives us pleasure to notice the name of the "Madora Mining Company," backed by some of our well known and most substantial citizens, such as C. G. Hussey, Thomas M. Howe, James M. Cooper, &c. The capital stock of this company is $250,000, and its corporate privileges are the most favorable of the special charters granted by the State of Michigan. The mining property of the Medora is situated on the south side of the mineral range of Keweenaw Point, and contains three hundred and twenty acres of land, and from the report of the well-known agent of the Cliff Mines, John Slawson, Esq., and other experienced and well-informed mining men who have explored and tested the richness of the Medora mineral tract, we are led to the opinion that it has one of the very richest cupriferous sections in the Lake Superior couutry. Mr. Slawson remarks, in a letter to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, that at a point west one hundred and fifty feet from the north and south vein, he sank a shaft one hundred and six feet deep on the floor of amydaloid—that it was almost impossible to drill on account of copper—the workmen offered to drive the drift for the copper they would take out, but it was refused. Another shaft ninety-eight feet deep, in the amydaloid floor, was found very rich in stamp and barrel work—*the richest ever seen in Lake Superior.* From these few remarks it will appear that the Medora Mining Company stock is backed by the richest mines of copper, which gives it a substantial value to the purchaser, with a prospect of advancing rapidly in price. We are informed that the controlling interest in the Company is held in Philadelphia. When the stock was first brought into market it sold for $6 per share, but by an arrangement with the Mandan Mining Company, an additional tract of 240 acres have been added to the Medora property, which makes the whole course of the north and south veins one and three quarters of a mile in length. This has already enhanced the value of the shares to $8. We have no doubt that the Medora stock will toon be among the most sought after at the mining boards.

—Apart from the continuance of the scarcity of bankable funds, the money market is working easy. This dearth in par funds has prevailed for several weeks to the great inconvenience and annoyance of both bankers and their customers. It is difficult to conceive the true course that has drained this market of that class of funds. Probably it may be in the extensive and rapid absorption of Treasury notes as well as the bills of the new National banks for government use, and the great decrease in the circulation of the New York and Philadelphia banks, as well as a corresponding diminution of the circulation of the banks of this city. Currency is only moderately plenty, at about a ¼ discount. Exchange is very abundant, at merely nominal rates. Gold has almost ceased to be offered, and the premium here is governed wholly by the New York rates—generally, however, below—much below them, except when offered in lots.

—There is a striking similarity of the present condition of the Philadelphia money market with our own. We quote from the *Press* of Monday: The scarcity of currency is becoming a source of annoyance and positive trouble. If the prices of the country are so terribly inflated by the enormous (?) issues of paper money, why have we not enough for the ordinary transactions of business? Inflation is a myth. When we had an entire bank circulation of something over two hundred million, the issues of banks generally out of the great cities ranged at a discount of ½ to ¾ per cent., while now almost everything is par, and anything readily taken to supply a currency. This is a curious fact, for the parties who cry "inflation," to digest.

The credit system was to be replaced by paper issues, the gold in circulation required the same substitute; the natural increase in the business of the country likewise required an augmented currency, and the wonderful stimulation of trade and general internal development by the war certainly demanded a large accession to our cash currency, and it is becoming a serious question whether or not we have too much, or even enough for the wants of the country. It will require very careful engineering to work safely through, but until there is more evidence than now exists we shall not believe that the financial interests of the country are awaiting certain ruin by means of over issue.

—Mining stocks, on Saturday, in New York, were active, and the advanced prices were well maintained. We give below a summary of the transactions: Hilton Copper closed at 6¾. Placentia Bay Lead was firm, and closed at 2, under the influence of the annual meeting on Tuesday. Wallkill sold at 3¾. Ontonagon Copper closed at 5. Flint Steel River Copper was active and strong, closing at 15¾, being an advance of 1¾ on Friday's price—about 150 shares were sold. Central Gold advanced 1¾. Carp Lake Copper sold at 4¼ to ⅜ closing. Minnesota Copper was without change at 85. 200 shares of Isle Royal Copper were sold at 29, buyer 60; French Creek Copper was active, closing at 2⅝; Gregory Gold advanced 1, selling at 28½ regular, and 29, buyer 3; Keweenaw Copper closed at 5½; Briggs Gold was strong and in demand at 126; Central Mining Company of Colorado was active, selling at 15 to 15¾ closing; Quicksilver was strong, selling as high as 88; Cleveland Iron was sold at 105, regular, and 17½ buyer '8; Quartz Hill Gold is active and in demand, and opened at 3½, and closed at 29¾; Mariposa is inquired for, and was active at 11 to 11½; Canada Copper was strong and in demand, opening at 10¾, and closing at 10⅝.

At the Boston Board, on Monday, the following prices were had for Copper Stocks: Central 79, Franklin, 59½, Hancock 13, Huron 54, Isle Royale 29½, Minnesota 82, Pewabic 65¾, Quincy 90½, Rockland 18, Superior 11¾.

—The New York *Times*, of Monday, says: The subscriptions to the new Popular Loan go on satisfactorily at the Treasurer's office and through the national banks. They will increase as the latter perfect their arrangements throughout the country. The opposition to the loan, made under various pretexts, the chief of which is that 5 ₰ cent. in Gold, equal to 7½@8½ ₰ cent. a year in Currency, is not high enough, will cease, as it did under similar circumstances to the 5-20 loan, as soon as these parties find they cannot drive the Government into their net. The first overture made in this market for the 5-20 loan was at the rate of 90 ₰ cent., and then only for $50,000,000 of the five hundred millions. The first loss to the Government would have been $5,000,000, and at this rate fifty millions on the whole loan, which was otherwise distributed at par, and a trifling commission for conveying, advertising, &c., through the loan agents of the treasury. The same popular direction, through the National Banks, is given to the present loan, and it will not only be taken up by the people, but be succeeded—should the results of the spring and summer campaigns prove fortunate—by a 4 or 4½ ₰ cent. long, placing the present 5 ₰ cents. in the open market, where the 5-28s now stand, at 10 per cent. premium.

The following National Banks have been established since March 24, 1861:

	Capital.
First National Bank of Batavia, N. Y.	$50,000
Fifth National Bank of City of New York,	150,000
First National Bank of Union Springs, N. Y	50,000
Second National Bank of Havana, N Y...	50,000
First National Bank of Fairhaven, Vt.....	100,000
N. Y. National Exchange Bank, N. Y. City.	225,000
First National Bank of Vevay, Ind.....	53,000
First National Bank of Saxon, Ill.....	50,000
First National Bank of Souville, N. Y.....	50,000
First National Bank of Newark, N. Y.....	50,000
Second National Bank of Ravenna, Ohio,	52,000
First National Bank of Burlington, Iowa.	100,000
Sixth National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000
Delaware County National Bank, Pa.....	100,000
First National Bank of Greensburg, Ind...	50,000
First National Bank of Selins Grove, Pa..	50,000

Total number of banks established to April 1, 1864, 357.

New Orleans Market,

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.

Cotton—Being Good Friday, the banks and public offices were closed and business partially suspended, but still the inducements offered by holders brought out one or two buyers, and 80 bales changed hands, as follows: 9 bales strict good ordinary at 63c, 36 good ordinary good style at 63½c, 11 strict low middling at 65½c, and 24, classification not ascertained, at 70½c. Yesterday 28 bales middling sold at 70c.

Sugar and Molasses—With very little or none in the market and only a very few small lots received this morning, to-day's sales were confined to 50 hhds new milky fair sugar at 14½c, and lot of about 60 bbls old crop reboiled was sold, but we did not learn the particulars. The sales for the commercial week, which closed last evening, amounted to 1,550 hhds sugar, receipts 1,427 hhds, exports 1,868 hhds. Sales molasses 1,0 5 bbls and 350 half bbls, receipts 1,096 bbls, exports 3,195 bb s. The exports were mostly to the West. The small stock now on the landing is held by speculators who are asking very high prices.

Nashville Cotton Market.

APRIL 24.

There was more demand yesterday and some 200 bales low middling to middling sold at 51@58 ₰ lb. Inferior can be bought at 50c; but there is no demand for that description of cotton.

The Great Oil Wells of Penna.

How Much they Have Produced.

Below will be found some facts and statistics showing the wonderful productiveness of the Oil Wells of Pennsylvania. A few years ago the people were greatly annoyed in the vicinity of Oil Creek while digging wells for water. The oil would rise to the surface, making the water so disagreeable that its use was prohibited, and in many instances the wells had to be abandoned on this account. Things went on in this manner for some time, when one of our enterprising citizens was in the habit of procuring a few gallons, which was called Rock Oil or Petroleum. This came to be sold in large quantities as a medicine, at one dollar per bottle. The quantity disposed of for one dollar did not exceed one pint. How much was realized in this way we have no means of ascertaining. That a good thing was made out of it no one doubts. Matters continued in this way until, finally, some enterprising individuals, when visiting the oil region prospecting, discovered the oil wells of Smith's Ferry, and, for a time, oil locations were all the rage; fabulous prices were offered even for a few acres. The Smith's Ferry oil was a superior article to that discovered up the Allegheny. The former would burn in ordinary lamps without refining. We well remember advertising the Smith Ferry Farm for sale; the price demanded was $40,000. The excitement began to increase. The owner advanced the price; at one time $100,000 was refused, and all for cash. Finally gave out. The farm could now be purchased for $25,000. The explorers of the Allegheny persevered, and new discoveries were made. New companies were formed, and fortunes were made, ranging from $50,000 to $150,000. But there is another side to the picture. Whilst some made fortunes, others lost their all. The oil trade is precisely the same as other enterprises. There is a bright and a dark side to the picture, which experience has drawn. The oil trade of Pennsylvania has grown from a half dozen barrels per year to hundreds of thousands. The arrangements for the opening season have been made on a large scale. Wells will be sunk to a depth never contemplated before. In fact, it looks as if our people were going to well-digging without limit. For some time oil arrived at our port and was disposed of without paying wharfage; so that it would be impossible to give anything like a correct estimate of the real products of those extraordinary wells at the outset. The first official account we have of the receipts by river, dates from February 1st, 1862, that being the date fixed by the city ordinance for the collection of wharfage. The real products of the wells will never be ascertained, as thousands of barrels have been lost by fire and by pond freshets; besides, large quantities have been shipped by railroad and landed at refineries above the city limits. What we propose to give, is merely what has arrived at the Allegheny river wharf. The statement can be relied on, it being official. It exhibits a total of 564,307 barrels, from February 1st, 1862, to April 1st, 1864, as follows:

Receipts of Oil Per Allegheny River.

	Barrels.
From Feb. 1, 1862, to May 1.....	78,620
From May 1, 1862, to Aug. 1.....	30,556
From Aug. 1, 1862, to Nov. 1.....	19,530
From Nov. 1, '62-'63, to Feb. 1.....	80,975
From Feb. 1, 1863, to May 1.....	99,561
From May 1, 1863, to Aug. 1.....	74,414
From Aug. 1, 1863, to Nov. 1.....	56,343
From Nov. 1, '63-'64, to Feb. 1.....	78,526
From Feb. 1, 1864, to April 1.....	39,809
Total number of barrels.....	564,334

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

Business exhibited ar improvement yesterday. The demand for the leading articles was more liberal. Prices for all descriptions of produce are tending upward. This was, no doubt, caused in a great measure by the improvement in the weather. On the wharf business was active. Boats had a busy time discharging and receiving freight. The Camelia, from St Louis, had a good cargo. The Gem, from Louisville, had a fair cargo of tobacco; the principal portion was consigned to our manufacturers; the balance was shipped East. The Emma Graham, for Zanesville, had, as usual, a number of passengers and a good trip of freight. Freights for the lower ports are not so plenty as they were some days since. The tunnage in port is increasing. The Camelia has changed her sign, she will load for Nashville. The Alpha did not get off last evening, she will leave for Cincinnati this morning. The Nevada will leave this afternoon for St. Louis. The Paragon is fast filling up for Missouri River; now is the chance for gold seekers. The Lizzie Martin is announced for Cincinnati this day. The Major Anderson was due last night, she will leave for Cincinnati on Thursday. At the Allegheny landing business was moderately brisk, the receipts however of oil was not so large as for some time past. There is plenty of water in that stream for boats to load to their full capacity. Among the sales were the following:

HAY—On account of light receipts prices have further advanced. Sales were made at the scales as high as $38 per ton. The rates, however, cannot be maintained.

CHEESE—The market remains firm with a steady demand. The stock on hand was fair and sales liberal. We note sales of 180 bxs at 15, 15½@16c, as per quality.

WHISKY—The market was in too unsettled a state to give anything like a correct quotation.

SEEDS—The demand for some days past was limited. We have only small transactions to note at the following, viz: Clover, $7 75@7 87. Timothy $3@3 20. Flax $2 75@2 85 as per quality.

APPLES—The demand was fully up with the supply. Prices have an upward tendency. We note sales of 200 bbls assorted at prices ranging from $3, 3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl.

FLOUR—The market was dull. This, however has been the case for some time past; in fact, the sales for weeks past have barely been worth reporting. Holders, however, are not disposed to attempt to force sales. They say they can wait. Their time will soon come. They can afford to wait, hence we have only small sales to record to meet the wants of the local trade. Among them we note some 280 bbls, as follows: Extra, $6 25@6 40; Extra Family, 26 75@7 25, as per quality; the latter is the principal portion that arrives by the river goes East by railroad.

BACON—The market was very firm, with a large demand—prices still tend upward; we note sales of 12,000 lbs as follows: Shoulders, 10½@10¾c; Plain Hams, 14½@14¾c; Sides, 12c. Sugar Cured Hams—Sales of 1,000 lbs, 15½@15¾c; holders are not anxious to part with stocks even at those rates.

DRIED BEEF—The prices firm and looking up. The stock in this market is not large; sales 3,000 lbs at 15c ₰ lb.

GRAIN—The market was not active. Dealers manifest no particular disposition to operate. Prices were in a great measure nominal. Rye—sales of 600 bush at $1 30@1 55. Corn was in fair demand; sales range from $1 12@1 18 ₰ bush. Oats—Sales of 400 bush at 83@84c. The stock on hand is not large. Wheat was dull; correct prices would be difficult to obtain. Barley was dull and neglected—the market has more buyers than sellers.

BUTTER—The receipts for some days past were limited. We note sales of 8 bbls fresh roll at 40@42c. Inferior sold lower.

DRIED FRUIT—Was much improved. Sales of 10 bbls at 20c ₰ doz.

GROCERIES—The demand is improving. The market, however, was very firm. The principle business done was in Sugar and Molusses, whilst Coffee was quick sale at the late advance. As prices were the same as the previous day we omit them.

LARD OIL—Was firm at the late advance. Sale of 50 bbls of No. 1 at $1 12½.

FEED—Was in good demand for ready sale. Apples, 85 bushels were disposed of at 90@95c per lb. Peaches, sales 100 bushels at $5 40@5 50 per bush.

POTATOES—The demand is increasing, more especially for the better qualities. Sales 200 bushels at 90c@$1 00 per bushel.

FISH—The market was very firm, with a large business being transacted. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

Business was not very active yesterday. The sales were not large. The market, however, was firm, with a large inquiry, especially for Refined. Prices are certainly looking up. The stock of this article on hand is not large, and being generally held by large dealers, they are not at all desirous of forcing the market; in fact, some dealers are not offering their stocks. They say their time will soon come round, hence the sales will be found limited. The receipts of oil yesterday was small—about 1,600 barrels. Before the close of the week we may expect heavy receipts. The following boats left last evening for Oil City, viz: Traveller, Ida Reese, Exchange and Cottage No. 2. Their return may be looked for on Thursday. Among the sales made were the following, viz:

CRUDE—Holders appeared firm. The rates were: In bulk or barrels returned, 22½@23c; including barrels, 27½@28c. The sales were: 200 barrels at 27½c, barrels included; 110 do, same conditions; 400 do in bulk at 22¾c, barrels included 28c; 250 do was sold, but we could not learn the terms.

REFINED—Holders were firm and not at all anxious to dispose of their stocks. We note a sale of 300 bbls, to arrive, of Free oil at 54c. City boats was held firmly at 55@56c; Bonded 43@45c—sales 500 bbls at 45; Free, 56c. The market was firm at those figures.

BENZOLE—The demand was only limited; sales 50 bbls at 23c.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny V. R. R

GOING EAST.

W. McKeown, 50 bbls Refined to Philadelphia.

New York Ashes Market.

The market is fairly active and continues firm, sales of 60 bbls at $8 87½ for Pots and $10 50 for Pearls.

STOCK ON HAND APRIL 1, 1864.

	Pots.	Pearls.
First Sort, casks.....	431	9
Second Sort, casks.....	34	..
Third Sort, casks.....	24	..
Condemned Sort, casks.....	1	..
Total casks.....	490	9

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The following were the sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodmonn's Warehouse: 35 hhds and 60 boxes, as follows: 4 hhds old Mason County Leaf, viz: 1 at $17 25; 1 at 18 25; 1 at 20 50; 1 at 22 50. 8 hhds Clarksville Leaf and Lugs, viz: 1 at $8 75; 1 at 9; 1 at 11; 2 at 13; 2 at 15 550; 1 at 19 25. 3 hhds Southern Kentucky, viz: 1 at 26; 1 at 30; 1 at 55. 4 hhds Ohio, viz: 2 at 5; 1 at 5 50; 1 at 6 25. 3 hhds new Mason County at 11 50 and 12 25. 13 hhds Virginia Leaf and Lugs at 48 75 round. 12 cases old Ohio Seed Leaf, wrappers and fillers, ranging from 12 to 30 25. 48 cases new Ohio, prices ranging from 4 50 to 20.

European Iron Markets.

BRITISH IRON TRADE.—WOLVERHAMPTON, March 17.—The less languid condition of the market reported last week has remained perceptible since that date, and the slight improvement has continued. Customers, however, still hold back specifications in the hope and expectation of securing the iron they want at lower prices than makers now quote, and few will now give any out unless with the proviso that the price is subject to any reduction that may be recommended at the preliminary meeting. On these terms makers are very ready to accept instructions, for no one in the trade supposes that there will be any alteration determined upon at that meeting. First-class houses keep firm in their demand of list rates, and will give way for good iron to the extent of not more than half a crown for certain denominations. Nail sheets that went up above the customary range may now be held at £9 12s 6d. All mine and good hematite pigs are firm at £4 10s. With coal at the prevailing high price, and blueflats stone at 18s, (its present price,) the former cannot be made at a profit for less. Coal on the Tipton side has been reduced 1s a ton, and a meeting was to have been held in this town, yesterday, with a view to a reduction on this side, but it has been postponed for a week.

LONDON METAL MARKETS, March 18.

These markets have almost all exhibited increased dullness, and in several reduced prices are established. Purchases of English Tin have been easily made at £3 per ton under the official rates, which remain unaltered. Extensive sales of Straits have been effected at an important reduction, viz: about £100 cash, and £110 prompt three months for arrival. Sales of English Copper in second hands having been effected at £2 to £3 under smelters' prices, a further reduction of £5 was declared on the 9th, making a decline within ten days of £10, leaving the quotation for cake and tile £103; best selected £106; sheet £110; bottoms £115, which rates are, however, £14 higher than at this time last year. Recent transactions in Chili Slab comprise about 150 tons lying at Liverpool and Swansea, at prices from £100 to £92, and for arrival 500 tons at £92, all on French account. There are now further buyers at £92 per ton. Yellow metal has been reduced ¼d per lb. Spelter has been sold for the present month to June at £22. Lead remains in fair demand at previous rates. Quicksilver has realized £8 15s to £9 for present delivery. The demand for bar iron having further diminished, some brands can be purchased at easier rates. Scotch pig, which declined to 55s 6d cash, has advanced to 58s 9d, and with three months open 58s.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, March 18.—The market has been very firm to-day, and advanced to 59s 3d cash, but closed weaker, Iron offering at 58s 9d. No. 1 GMB 58s 6d; No. 5 do 57s 6d.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 24.—Exchange on London 27¼ to 29¾; Paris, 3.46 to 3.48. Coffee—Good first 7200 to 7300 reis. Shipments since the departure of the last mail 50,000 bags.

BAHIA, Feb. 29.—Exchange on London 27¼ to 27⅞. Sugar—White 2900 to 3100 reis; brown 2000 to 2700 reis. Cotton 22,000 to 22,500 reis.

Milwaukee Market.

Flour—But little doing. We note sales of 100 bbls choice country extra spring delivered at $5 40; 100 bbls Pearl superfine delivered at $4 25; 500 bbls superfine at $4 20; 76 bbls rye at $5 12½.

Wheat—Less business has been done to-day than we have had to note for many months. Inside of 25,000 bush was reported as the transactions of the day up to 1 p m. The market closed nominal at $1 10@1 14½ for No. 2 and 1 in store, old receipts, and $1 16½ for No. 1, new receipts.

The following are the sales: 1 car and 7,000 bush No. 1 cash W R at $1 15; 6,000 bush do do at $1 14½; 4,000 bush do do (elevator) at $1 15½; 1 car and 1,000 bush do do S R at $1 16½; 5,000 bush do do at $1 16¾; 1 car No. 2 in store, old receipts, at $1 10.

Oats—Receipts, 1,200 bush. Sales of four cars on track at 61c.

Corn—In demand. Sales of 60 bags delivered at 82½c; 800 bush O T at 81c; 1 car in store at 83c; 150 bush O T at 81c; 70 bags delivered at 82½c. Receipts 1,853 bush.

Rye—Market nominal. No receipts or sales to note.

Barley—No receipts. Market strong. Sales of 85 bags No. 1 at $1 25; 1 car prime at $1 31.

Highwines—Quiet; quoted at 95@96c.

Cincinnati Metal Market.

Iron—There is a good demand for Pig, and an advance of $2 is asked and has been partially established. We now quote hot-blast at $60 ₰ ton, and cold-blast at $65@67. Bar is firm at 6½c for common, and 7¼@7¾c for Charcoal. Horse-shoes are selling at 9¾@10c for Shoenberger's extra.

Lead and Shot—Stocks of all kinds are light, and with a fair demand, prices are tending upward, but are quotably higher. We quote:

Pig Lead ₰ lb.....	11¼@12c
Bar Lead ₰ lb.....	12¼@12½c
Sheet and Pipe ₰ lb.....	14½@15c
Shot assorted sizes.....	41 50
Buck Shot.....	44 50

Hemp in St. Louis.

The receipts have been small, and consequently the transactions limited. Fine qualities of undressed and dressed have been in moderate demand for eastern orders, as well as the lower and medium grades undressed by hacklers. The sales of the week comprise about 200 bales undressed inferior to good old from $75 to $100; prime and choice do., $110@125; good to prime new, $110@120, and choice do., $125@130; of choice dressed hemp about 75 bales brought $225; $75 was reported for 53 bales hackled tow, and yesterday 28 bales covered hackled tow at $82 per ton.—*Republican.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Market active and prices unchanged. Sales of 218 hogsheads as follows: 1 at $3 90, 5 at $4 30@4 85, 14 at $5@5 90, 19 at $6@6 90, 22 at $7 05@7 90, 11 at $8@8 95, 8 at $9@9 75, 12 at $10@10 75, 12 at $11@11 80, 5 at $12@12 75, 4 at $13 25@13 75, 11 at $14@14 75, 11 at $15@15 75, 5 at $16@16 50, 13 at $17@17 75, 7 at $18@18 75, 11 at $19@19 75, 7 at $20@20 50, 10 at $21@21 50, 7 at $22@22 75, 4 at $23 25@23 50, 4 at $24@24 75, 3 at $25@25 50, 1 at $26@26 75, 1 at $31 50, 2 at $40@40 95, and 1 at $41.

Manufactured Tobacco—We quote common to medium (lbs) at 45@60c, black sweet (lbs) at 60@65c, and fine at 90@$1 25 ₰ lb.

Boston Fish Market.

There has been a good demand for Codfish, and all in the market amounting to 6,000 quintals, have been brought up at $5@6 37½ for large and small; 1,000 quintals in Plymouth at $6 62½ ₰ qtl; small at $5, loose, and $5 75@6 packed. Sales of Hake at $3 loose, and $4 50 packed. Pollock $4 loose. Mackerel are firm at previous prices. Sales of No. 1 at $15 60@16; No. 2, large, $12, and medium do $10 50@10 75; No. 3, large, $10@10 50, and medium do at $7 62½@7 75 ₰ bbl. Alewives are selling at $6. Pickled Herring at $2 50@6 for Common and Labrador.

Cincinnati Army Awards.

Major B. DuBarry, C. S., at this post, made the following award of contracts for furnishing supplies on Saturday:

BACON SIDES.

100,000 lbs, J. Rawson, at 12 35c.
30,000 lbs, Beatty, Trowbridge & Co., at 11 75c.
50,000 lbs, T. W. Thomas & Co., at 12c.
40,000 lbs, Chas. Davis & Co., at 12 25c.
60,000 lbs, Eli Johnson & Co., at 12 43c.
100,000 lbs, Brooks, Johnson & Co., at 12 23c.
100,000 lbs, Brooks, Johnson & Co., at 12 80c.
100,000 lbs, Brooks, Johnson & Co., at 12 15c.

MESS PORK.

200 bbls, Wilson, Eggleston & Co., at $22 50.
90 bbls, Chas. Davis & Co., at $22 50.
45 bbls, Chas. Davis & Co., at $22 50.
613 bbls, Evans, Lippincott & Co., at $22 50.
1,180 bbls, Brooks, Johnson & Co., at $22 47.
234 bbls, Gardner, Phipps & Co., at $24 40.

PRIME MESS PORK.

200 bbls, N. W. Thomas & Co., at $21 25.
481 bbls, N. W. Thomas & Co., at $21 50.

RICE.

25,000 lbs, J. A. Prazer & Co., at 10¼c.

SUGAR.

75,000 lbs brown, Stout, Preston & Hicks, at 15 76c.
90,000 lbs brown, Bare, Harding & Howell, at 16 10c.
29,000 lbs white, Bare, Harding & Howell, at 23c.

DRIED APPLES.

10,000 lbs, S. S. Cooper, at 9¼c.

DRIED PEACHES.

70,000 lbs, S. S. Cooper, at 15½c.
70,000 lbs, Jelke & Khol, at 14¾c.

The awards for flour and sugar cured hams will probably be made to-day.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Jones & Laughlin, 3 bbls old iron; Culp & Shepard, 25 bags thaxseed; J C Kirkpatrick, 7 empty oil bbls; Mair & Davidson, 5 boxes hams, Jas Fleming, 1 box; Rev J Knox, 1 do; G Weyman & Son, 1 do; Hampton & Benny, 5 bbls oil; Henry Habney, 1 bbl onions, 1 do meat, 1 do bacon; Atwell, Lee & Co, 45 doz buckets, 7 do tubs, 25 do washboards; W Haslage, 10 doz bkts; W M Gormley, 10 do; W P Townsend, 17 csks rivets, 1 box do; J M Perkins, 52 bdls paper; Jno Mullen, lot s iron; Godfrey & Clarke, 17 sks rags, lot old rope; M'Kee & Bro, 6 csks pearls; W Long, lot h h goods; J Dorrington, 283 sks oats; Kier, Glover & Co, 1 car load f clay; G W Coffin, car lumber; Reese, Graff & Dull, 16 pcs timber; Louis Muller, 1 sk furs; J M'Dermit, lot s iron; L M Morris, 1 car h h goods; S Kirkpatrick, 1 bbl eggs; J S Liggett & Co, 140 bags wheat.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—John Wiederlick, 1 car stoves; C Meyrsn, 125 bags corn; H Bulger, lot mowing machines; Brown & Wann, do; A Robinson, do; Watt & Wilson, 100 half bbls fish; Wm McCully, 73 bales willow; A R Gregory, 12,800 feet lumber; S B Floyd, 285 sacks oats; Bingham & Sturgeon, 158 bags corn; L H Voigt, 127 sacks potatoes, Hartman & Co, 260 blooms iron; J Rhodes, 4 bales hops; A J Hagan, 189 sks corn; Godfrey & Clark, 1 sks bags; A English, 2 bxs books; Jos Harvell, 8 rolls leather; G Hamilton, 74 bags potatoes; Capt S Peppard, 1 piano; J Herbert, 37 bbls apples; W Boardman, lot household goods; J H, 13 bales wool; J B Graham, lot household goods.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—J & H Farley, 23 sks oats; T Lynch, 7 sks flour; Watt & Wilson, 1 car, 14 sks rags; J Skillon, 25 sks oats; J Small, 8 do; Moreland & Mitchell, 12 bgs potatoes; M B Snyder, 11 bgs flax seed.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

Per Camelia—Clarke & Co, 33 tcs and 2 bbls hams, 43 hhds bacon, 20 bbls alcohol, 117 tierces lard, 41 pkgs roots; Leghmeyer & Voskamp, 20 bbls flour; Schoomaker & Lang, 2 pkgs; Caldwell & Bro, 7 pkgs; Lorner, 9 do liquor; Hostetter & Smith, 100 med'ne, R T Kennedy & Bro, 677 sks wheat; McBane & Auger, 200 bbls flour; S B America, 6 tons metal; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 100 bbls lard, 2 do cutlet; E Hyde, 3 bbls oil, 7 sacks cotton; H H Holthis, 3 pkgs; Gordon 3 reels and 1 curb lead pipe; H Dean & Co, 285 dried hides; W Bingham, 133 do; owner, 100 do and 64 bbls salted pork; McCurdy & Co, 2 pkgs Phillips & Best, 2 hhds clay.

Louisville.

Per Gem—Clarke & Co, 1 box, 19 rolls leather, 175 bbls whisky, 50 hhds tobacco, 23 sks feathers; Murtland & Connor, 3 hhds 1 bx tobacco; John Grazier, 6 hhds 1 bx do; J A Mazurie, 4 hhds 1 bx do; Loghmeyer & Voskamp, 15 sks seed; McDonald & Arbuckle, 63 d hides, J Murphy, 4 hhds 1 bx tobacco; J Fullerton, 4 hhds, 1 bx do; A Schaup, 7 hhds 1 box do; W Eyman & Son 8, hhds, 1 box do; A H Shaw, 11 pkgs sundries.

Cincinnati Cotton Market.

MONDAY EVENING, April 4.

The imports and exports of Cotton for the week ending 2d inst., and since September 1, 1863, have been as follows:

IMPORTS.

Week ending April 2.....	3,445
Since September 1, 1863.....	63,908
Same time last year.....	41,418

EXPORTS.

Week ending April 2.....	3,969
Since September 1, 1863.....	58,692
Same time last year.....	31,191

There has been a moderate demand during the week, and rates have ruled low. Prices may be quoted at 65c for low Middling, and 68c for Middling.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Gem	Russell	Cincinnati
Camelia	Lytle	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Emma Graham	Ayers	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were eleven feet six inches water in the channel, and rising steadily. There is every appearance of a large river. Business on the wharf was brisk.

THE fine steamer Nevada, Capt. D. Z. Brickell, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE Camella, Captain Lytle, is getting ready for a trip to St. Paul. She will have dispatch.

THE steamer Kenton, Captain Dunlap, is announced for St. Louis, direct.

THE Paragon, Capt. Donnelly, is loading for St. Louis and the Missouri river.

THE Colssus, Captain Cox, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will have dispatch.

THE fine steamer Lizzie Martin, Captain Laughlin, is announced for Cincinnati this day.

THE steamer America, Capt. Golding, is announced for St. Louis and the upper Mississippi. She will have despatch.

The favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 1 a. m. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

The famous packet Major Anderson, Captain C. A. Dravo, is announced for Cincinnati on Thursday. This is one of the finest boats above the Falls, and we take pleasure in recommending her to passengers and shippers. Our old friend, Capt. A. Robinson, will do the honors in the office, with credit to himself and with profit to the owners.

THE splendid passenger steamer Nevada, Capt. D. Z. Brickell, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis this day. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat. Her accommodations are A No. 1, whilst her officers are just the men for a boat of that class. To our old friend, Captain M'Cosh, who has charge of the office, we have often been indebted for river favors.

THE fine freight steamer Alpha, Capt. Porter, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville today. This boat is entirely new, was built under the superintendence of Capt. Porter, who commands her, and has proved herself one of the best calculated freight boats ever built. We congratulate Capt. Porter on his success. He is a clever officer, and we take pleasure in recording his last successful achievement.

THE magnificent packet, M. S. Mepham, Captain Shaw's beauty, continues to attract a good deal of attention. She is destined to create a sensation. Our St. Louis friends may prepare themselves for a rich treat when she reaches that point. The enterprising owners of this floating palace are sparing no expense. Everything is progressing finely. She will probably leaze about the middle of this month.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kenton, Capt. J. H. Dunlap, is announced for St. Louis. This boat, since her arrival in port, has undergone thorough repairs, and many improvements have been introduced that will add materially to the comfort and convenience of passengers. Capt. Dunlap is a clever gentleman. He knows how to fit up a first-class steamer and how to command her afterward. The first clerk is Capt. Hemphill, as clever an officer as can be found in a day's journey.

The favorite passenger steamer America, Capt. Thos. H. Golding, leaves to day for St. Louis and the upper Mississippi. This boat has been for some months in the employ of the Government, this being her first visit to Pittsburgh since she started on her first trip. We had occasion, a short time since, to publish a very complimentary card from the Colonel of one of the regiments who had traveled on this boat; it was a just compliment and well deserved. Capt. Golding is a self-made man, and owes his present honorable position to his own industry and correct business habits; his word can at all times be depended on; he has hosts of friends, and honors their friendship.

CINCINNATI.

There are fifteen feet hence to Louisville, seven feet in the canal, and five feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is rising, with eight feet from Portland to Cairo. There are three and a half feet in the Cumberland. There are seven feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky river is in fair navigable condition, with four feet from Mundy's Landing to the mouth.

The Sallie Wood shipped 308 bales of cotton, including 178 bales for Pittsburgh. The departures were the Major Anderson, Kate Robinson, Argonaut No. 2, and J. R. Gilmore, for Pittsburgh. The Shingiss was at Cairo on the 23d, where she was taking a tow of coal for New Orleans, on private account.

The Mississippi left New Orleans on the 23d ult., with over 1,100 tuns and 200 cabin passengers, for Louisville and Cincinnati. When near Bayou Gouia she broke the gallows-frame, plumber-blocks and cams of her starboard engine, when she returned to New Orleans for repairs. She reshipped all of her passengers (except sixty, who preferred remaining on the Mississippi,) on the Sultana. Notwithstanding her heavy cargo, the Mississippi was making twelve miles an hour when she broke. She will be detained three or four days by the accident.

Capt. Brown and Capt. Andy Robinson, the owners of the Parthenia, burned by the rebels in the Cumberland, over one year ago, while in the Government service, have been awarded $32,500 for their boat by Uncle Sam.

There having been considerable discussion lately relative to the speed of Capt. Knight's new Pomeroy packet C. T. Dumont, we are authorized by Admiral David Gibson to state that he will run the Portsmouth packet Bostona No. 3 against the Dumont, from Cincinnati to New Richmond, a distance of 45,000—the wager to be donated for charitable purposes.

The following has been issued from the Custom-House in Cincinnatti:

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, April 1, 1864.

All restrictions on trade in that part of the State of West Virginia, within our military lines, and in the States of Kentucky and Missouri, having been annulled and abrogated by the Secretary of the Treasury, all the rules of this series, so far as